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## CITY ITEMS.

**Goods Sold Cheap,**
At the Opera House Shoe Store.

**Fair at St. Bridget's Church.**
The Fair for the benefit of St. Bridget's new church, seventh ward, will be open every night until further notice. Admission 15 cents. A splendid double set of silver mounted harness will be given to the Fire Company receiving the largest number of votes.
no14-s

**Salem, Ohio, Baptist Church.**
The Congregational Society of Salem, Ohio, having purchased and repaired the First Baptist Church on Depot street, will commence services for the first time in their new Church, at eleven o'clock, on next Sunday, November 25th. Dedication Sermon by Rev. Chas. H. Ellis, Pastor. All are invited to attend.

**Atmore's**
Philadelphia Mince Meat.
Atmore's Philadelphia Mince Meat.
Sold by nearly all the Grocers in the city,
And wholesale at manufacturer's prices, by J. C. Lippincott, No. 19 Diamond.

**Wholesale Buyers**
Will find our stock at the lowest New York and Philadelphia quotations, and in better order than any stock in other city. Reed, McConnell & Co., 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

**Now is the Time to Get**
Cheap Groceries at No. 114 Smithfield street, opposite the Custom House Yard. A. Guckenheimer & Bros. have just returned from the East, where they purchased a heavy stock of Groceries at panic prices, and are now offering them to their customers at 25 per cent. less than any other house in the city.

**Furs, Furs, Furs.**
Ladies' Furs, an immense and fashionable stock, at the fashionable house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, the great variety of all the latest styles of Capes, Engelé's Collars, Boa'has Muffs, Ladies' Fur Hoods, Skating Caps, Fur Gloves, of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Siberian squirrel, Water Mink, black and brown Sables, affords the finest opportunity to customers to make the best selection in the market this season. The reputation this house has for many years sustained for fair dealing, as well as or the beauty, durability and extremely low prices of their goods should be a silent inducement to all to call and examine the stock at this house before purchasing elsewhere.

**At 75 Cents.**
One case good all wool French Merinos, worth $1 00. Erwin, McConnell & Co.

**Country Merchants**
Will find that we are offering Groceries at a great reduction. Call at No. 114 smithfield street, opposite the Custom House Yard. A. Guckenheimer & Bros.

**Winter Suits, Winter Suits.**
The cold term is rapidly setting in, and everybody is preparing to keep warm. The best and cheapest Retail Ready-made Clothing Store in Pittsburgh, is N. Grossmayer & Co.'s, No. 47 Fifth street. Every customer is sure to be suited both with the prices asked and the goods sold. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. The largest and most fashionable assortment of Ready-made Clothing ever offered in this market at retail.

**At $1 00,**
One case wide *French Merinos*, at $1 00 per yard, as good goods can be worn and is early in the season, at $1 50. Erwin, McConnell & Co.

**At 18 3 4 Cents,**
Merrimack, Cocheco and Pacific Prints, in beautiful styles. Erwin, McConnell & Co., 178 Federal street Allegheny.

**Paper Bags.**
Notwithstanding the pulling and blowing of city manufacturers, it is being daily demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of buyers that the simple, durable, reliable and uniform Paper Bag made for Flour, Buckwheat, Groceries, &c., is that sold at 57 Hand street, by W. A. McClurg.

**Phosphorus,**
In 3 lb Cans for sale at the lowest rates, at Fleming's Drug Store No. 84 Market street.

DR. ADDEN, Oculist and Aurist, Parlors 96 and 97 Merchants' Hotel. Hour from 9 to 4. tf

# The Daily Commercial

## The Feeling in Business Circles.

From all quarters we learn that an uncomfortable feeling continues to prevail in business circles, growing out of a vague apprehension of coming financial disaster—an apprehension which is encouraged by certain rumors and combinations, that are supposed to find their account in a panic that will suddenly bring down prices and precipitate a revulsion. In New York this feeling is more developed than among the dry goods dealers and the bankers, who are anxious to raise the rate of interest; but it exists only among the great body of the merchants.

In New York last week there was a heavy depreciation, not only in the prices of cotton, raw and manufactured, but also in provisions, naval stores, metals, wool, tallow and most other descriptions of merchandise. Some houses are known to have lost, and to be yet losing heavily, while many are of the opinion that we have not touched bottom yet. That is only the "best" view of the case, however. The "bulls," on the contrary, attribute the decline to ordinary causes, think it portends nothing serious, and are certain it will speedily be followed by a movement in other directions.

## Stand by the Amendment.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* is opposed to forsaking the amendment for new grounds, and pronounces the "offer of compromise" and universal amnesty for universal suffrage, "a delusion and a snare." We quote: "It is made to seduce the Republican party from the landmarks which have guided them through the past storm. If we declare our willingness, the 'conservatives' will refuse, and hold us up before the country as abandoners of our pledges, as a grossly inconsistent party. It is a weak invention of the enemy. The President will not compromise; he does not want to, nor do we. Compromises have always been the curse of our land. We have yielded to treason and arrogance long enough, and now that we have the power, we may reject all such offers. Let no proposition be entertained but an unconditional surrender.

## What Mr. Seward Says.

A Washington dispatch says: Within the last day or two, Secretary Seward has repeatedly stated in social converse his conviction that the policy of declaring universal amnesty, to be followed by universal suffrage in the general meaning of that term, is destined to be the basis upon which reconstruction will be finally completed. He is unequivocal, however, in agreeing with the President that it devolves upon the States respectively to prescribe the qualifications and limitations of the vote within their boundaries.

## Mr. Greeley and the President.

It is stated by the New York *Citizen* that President Johnson has expressed the wish that Mr. Greely might be elected United States Senator. This would not be more singular than that the Democratic press should be so kindly disposed toward Mr. Greeley. It is one of the curious things in his case, that he is followed by those who have the least in common with him.

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A Leaver worth special says: Frederick Weed, nephew of Thurlow Weed, late of the Second California Volunteers, was murdered suicide at Salt Lake on the 15th instant.

The Jumel Will Case was on trial before Surrogate Tucker, of New York, Tuesday. The testimony was the same as that given in the trial at Circuit, and on its conclusion the Surrogate rejected the will on the grounds of unsoundness of mind on the part of Madame Jumel.

A *Tribune* Boston special says: There is a rumor to-day that two firms have failed on Federal street, for $175,000. Their assets will be of no value whatever.

The import trade of Boston, this year, will amount to over $100,000,000, adding charges and reckoning the value in currency, and consequently the business has reached a magnitude never before attained, and our receipts by steamers greatly surpass those of the previous year. The business of Boston this year has reached the highest figure ever known in her commercial history.

The *Herald's* Saltillo, Mexico, correspondence of the 1st, says: Northern Mexico was alive with preparations for the attack upon Durango, Lacatecas and San Luis Potosi. The Imperialists everywhere were acting on the defensive, and it is believed they have barely force enough to hold open their line of communication between Mexico City and Vera Cruz until their final departure. Mejia was alone in command at San Luis Potosi, with Mexican soldiers only, all the foreign troops having left.

A Valparaiso correspondent says:—The preparations for defence are still going on, although nothing has been heard from the Spanish fleet. There is little doubt, however, that peace will be permanently established, as two of the allied powers has consented to an Anglo French mediation, and the United States Minister was in consultation with the other Ministers on the subject. The matter would no doubt be definitely settled in a couple of weeks. The residents of Philadelphia, is to have the contract to build two ironclads for the Government.

The Toronto dispatch says: The Special Commission under which the remainder of the Fenian prisoners are to be tried, has been received by the authorities here, and it is expected that the sheriff will forthwith issue a precept for summoning the necessary jury. There are thirty-nine Fenians altogether remaining, seven of whom have been convicted, and thirty-two yet await trials, which will take place immediately on the close of the term.

A circular has been issued by the Paymaster General, under a decision by the Attorney General, directing the payment of the extra bounty to all colored soldiers who were slaves when enlisted.

A *Herald* Washington special says: There are fifteen or twenty thousand troops concentrated at or in the vicinity of Washington, and between that city and Baltimore. Various speculations are afloat as to the intention of concentrating so large a force at the present time.

THE OLD REPROBATE.—Brigham Young is incurring the displeasure of his forty-fourth wife, a beautiful Danish girl of seventeen, by taking to himself his twenty-fourth wife, who was buried without any ceremony or even a notice of her death.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1866. NO. 65.

# FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## THE CAPITAL.

The Basis of Restoration.

Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage.

Public Lands Restored to Settlement and Entry.

Indian Difficulties Settled.

Secretary McCulloch's Report Completed.

Ex-Postmaster General Dennison on the Political Situation.

Gen. John A Logan Opposed to Impeachment of the President.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1866.

**The Suffrage and Amnesty Question.**

Parties who have conversed with Secretary Seward within a few days, state that he declared that the policy of granting universal amnesty, to be followed by the adoption of universal suffrage, is destined to be the basis upon which restoration will be finally completed. He agrees, however, with the President, that it belongs exclusively to the States to regulate the question of suffrage.

**Sensation Telegrams.**

The persistent reiteration in sensation telegrams to the New York *Herald*, that there are twenty thousand troops in and about Washington, is authoritatively denied by the War Department. The whole number will not reach even one-half one hundred, and they have been stationed here on recruiting and other service for the past six months.

**The White House.**

There was the usual large attendance of visitors at the White House to-day. Secretary Seward had an interview with the President in the morning, and among those who called during the day were Senator Yeamith and Hon. Messrs. Traylor and Spaulding.

**Restoration of Public Lands.**

In accordance with directions from the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office is preparing instructions with regard to the fees and costs to be paid on the selection of lands under grants from Congress to States and corporations. The line of route of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern division, having been changed from the Republican fork to the Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas river, the Commissioner has instructed the register and receiver at Junction City, Kansas, to restore some 1,600,000 acres of land to settlement and entry under the pre emption and Homestead laws, and the register and receiver at Brownsville, Nebraska, to restore 1,500,000 acres. The restoration does not make the lands subject to sale or private entry, but only renders them accessible to actual settlers.

**Superintendent of Indian Affairs,**

Norton, under date 30th ult., advises the Commissioner of Indian affairs that he has just returned from Ablquin in the Northwestern part of the Territory, where he had distributed the goods to the Caputa and Wamenuha Utes. He found the Indians peaceable and greatly gratified with their presents. They expressed their intention to keep the agreement made with the superintendent a month before, and Fallau, the Caputa chief, the killing of whose brother caused the previous difficulty, now expresses himself as perfectly satisfied. Superintendent also mentions the fact that Keneache, the Ute chief, whose movements caused much apprehension recently, had surrendered to the United States authorities, and left returned to the Cimarron Agency on the northeast. Agent Henderson had been sent to that point to take charge of the Indians until their proper agent shall arrive.

**The Cabinet.**

The Cabinet meeting was not held to day, but was postponed till Friday.

**Financial Report Completed.**

Secretary McCulloch has completed his financial report, and it is now going through the press.

**Ex-Postmaster General Dennison on the Situation.**

Ex-Postmaster General Dennison has written a letter to a prominent official here, which was received to-day, in which he discusses the political situation. He commences by saying that he supposes Congress will not convene in any other than a spirit of moderation and dignity. The project of impeachment he rejects wholly, and says that President Johnson would have to commit many infinitely more flagrant acts than any he is yet accused of to enable an indictment to stand. He has many kind professions for the President personally, but admits that he does not understand the aim of his administration. For himself he accepts the basis of the Constitutional Amendment as the only one worth considering, and declares that if the South should refuse unconditional ratification of it, he was for employing a policy that will break its stubbornness. Mr. Dennison admits that he is quite sure the President Johnson has the concurrence of one-third of his Cabinet, and he does not see how the disaffected ministers can avoid resigning. The full letter will be soon made public.

**Personal from General Logan.**

General Logan desires a denial of the statement published in a New York paper that he is in favor of impeaching the President. He hopes Congress will make no attempt in that direction.

**Personal.**

Thad. Stevens arrived to-night and has taken up his old quarters for the session.

Humphrey Marshall arrived to day.

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1866.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The United States Consul at Buenos Ayres has sent to our Government a copy of the law of the Argentine Republic, authorizing the National Executive to emit treasury bills to the amount of four millions of dollars, with interest at three-fourths per cent, a month, for the payment of the interest, and an additional impost of five per cent., to be put to all imports, excepting such articles as are comprised in article three of the present custom house law, and two per cent. on all exports. The treasury bills are to be received in pay ment at all custom houses in the Republic.

THE CROPS IN RUSSIA.

Our Consul at Odessa writes, under date of September 15, that the harvest is now nearly ended, and is considered plentiful, in fact bountiful, the best as to quality and quantity for many years. The new wheat is rapidly pouring into Odessa, and the prices are as low as $1 25 per pood for immediate shipment abroad. The price of wheat in the American coin would be about one dollar to one dollar and ten cents per bushel. After the date of October 6th he writes, there is great joy in all the land, both amongst the rich and the poor, on account of the crops, which prove unusually good. The prices are unusually high, and the foreign demand very active.

THE NAVY.

Captain Daniel Ames and Commander R. Randolph Breeze have been ordered to duty as members of the examining board at Hartford, Connecticut.

Commodore Walter W. Queen has been detached from ordnance duty at Reading, Pennsylvania, and also ordered to duty on the examining board.

THE RACES.

The race to-day over the National Course was between Jerome, Lady Lightwood and Monitor. Jerome was the winner. Time, 2:37, 2:38¼, and 2:42¼. Mile heats, best three in five. Generals Grant and Logan were among the many spectators. There will be a great trot on Saturday. Dexter is to run against time. To-morrow the Baltimore cotton runs against Polly Ann.

THE TREASURY.

The United States Treasury on Saturday held $91,500,000 of gold, of which $70,000,000 belongto the Government, and the balance is held in gold certificates.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to day were $743,494. From the first of the year to 31st of October inclusive, the income has amounted to $206,236,000. From the first of January to the

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

### A DIVERSION—GREAT QUARRELS FOR A LITTLE ONE.

In the *National Republican*, of Tuesday, we have an elaborate article on the subject of the impeachment of the President. Mingled with a good deal more of asperity against members of Congress, than is necessary in a sound argument, it assigns six reasons to show why the President should not be impeached, how he cannot be impeached, and how, if the attempt were made, it would prove impracticable and, of course, unsuccessful.

We do not, in our present article, purpose to discuss this subject at all. As it falls within the prerogative of Congress to do the work, if it shall be done at all, we deem it but common courtesy, in so critical and important a matter, to leave it to that body to *initiate* the discussion of it. And the article in the *Republican* would not demand any particular notice, were it not from the relation which that journal is understood to sustain to the President. Neither, so far as its abstract reasonings are concerned, would it demand notice even on this ground, since presidential reasonings have no infallible exemption from the infirmities that, not seldom, are found in those of other men. When, however, the President's acts, policies and intentions are incorporated in an argument, put forth by his authority or under his permission, more or less importance must attach to the exhibition, according to the importance of such acts, policies and intentions. And it is no violence or wrong to the President or to his specific argument, to take such foreshadowings of his policy or purpose from their connection with that argument, and to consider them in connection with other subjects.

Abstracted thus from all connection with the subject of impeachment, which we do not here meddle with, we notice with some concern, what stands as the sixth reason against it in the article before us, which is as follows, printed in italics, as we find it in the *Republican*:

> "*Now questions will arise at the next session of such importance as to overshadow and overcloud all the differences which have arisen between Congress and the President.* British America, with our right to the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the fisheries on the one side, and Mexico with what is to be done with it on the other, will come to the Congressional surface as the prominent matters of the session. Exasperated Congressmen will have, like the prodigal son, come to their senses, and will not be in the humor to impeach the President for disrelished ideas is all nonsense."

We leave it, of course, to Congressmen to profit by the admonition here given, and to prepare for the reception of the impending developments. But if, as implied in the use of this argument, the introduction of the new questions is intended to divert Congress from the important matters which it already has in hand, and to overlay and stifle the policy it has already initiated for settling on proper grounds our domestic condition, we apprehend that the design will [illegible] fail. Still more certainly will it [illegible] intimated, almost, in the words [illegible]on, these new questions, wi[illegible]magnitude and their [illegible]ons, are to be thrown [illegible] among the representa[illegible], to make them forget, [illegible] excitement and alarm[illegible] the people have be[illegible]ing for these six years [illegible]s of making up "the difnave arisen between Con[illegible] President," the proposition [illegible]he characteristics of a desperate [illegible]. Both Congress and the people of [illegible] country will deem it too violent and costly a prescription for an evil that is susceptible of a much easier, surer and cheaper cure.

As to the questions referred to, we have nothing here to say. If they involve the contingency of foreign wars, as by foreshadowings from the Capital we are inclined to believe, Congress will, of course, judge, as well of the seasonableness of their discussion, as of their importance. From the manifest inauspiciousness of our condition and of the present time, for going to war on the right hand, and the left, we cannot think that the idea will be for a moment entertained. And the "new questions" may be but strategic stimulants, to hasten up the reconstruction process, accompanied by an intimation that the verdict of the elections does not make Congress complete master of the situation, nor finally decide the policy of the Govern[illegible] the correct interpretation of [illegible]ve given from the *Republi*[illegible]e monition of coming [illegible]re fully developed [illegible]ognised as soa[illegible]ress, and [illegible] it, [illegible] the [illegible] he [illegible]ers say, [illegible]un- [illegible]the pro[illegible]diment will [illegible] they talk flip[illegible] the Government, [illegible]nce of this refusal. [illegible] States assume an [illegible]us, and a patient look [illegible] indifference, touched a [illegible]r, to await the result on [illegible] Washington, and to exmore accomodating propo[illegible]

Another of the series of fatal [illegible] which the Southern people have doomed themselves. They mistake in regarding the Constitutional Amendment as a measure designed exclusively for them, since it applies equally to all the States, except, perhaps, the latter part of the fourth section, in reference to the rebel debt, to which they have already given their assent. They mistake, in supposing that their refusal to adopt it will secure from just disfranchisement the parties named in the third section, since there are other ways of effecting the ends of justice on them. The design of the proposed amendment was mainly to afford the organic law to the changed condition of the country, especially to the condition introduced by the abolition of slavery. And the Southern States now place themselves in the inconsistent and ridiculous position of objecting to the adaptation of the United States Constitution to a condition, which they have already accepted by the constitutional abolition of slavery in their several States.

They further err in supposing, as they appear to do, that the proposed Amendment is a sole and last expedient, on the part of the Government, for securing the restoration of the Union. So far from this is it, that the Amendment is not proposed as a condition of restoration. It was supposed, of course, that the seceded States would have wisdom enough to adopt it, and that thus the way would be open for their restoration, but it was not proposed as a formal condition. None were more ready than the Southern politicians and their Northern advisers, to suggest that their restoration was not formally conditioned on their adoption of the Amendment, or to insinuate, as a corollary from this, that should they adopt it they would still be refused restoration.

The refusal to accede to the proposed Amendment occasions less discouragement, as to their speedy restoration, than the manner and spirit of the refusal. It indicates an altogether erroneous estimate of the situation, involving the grossest misunderstanding of the disposition of the loyal States and of the condition of their own. The dead-lock, in which their imagination exults, would unavoidably, if it were real, set most heavily upon themselves; and to them it may pass from a fancy to a reality by their unwise persistence in it. As such it would affect not only their political relations, but every department of their material interests. Their only pathway to political independence and material prosperity lies in the same line with that of other States. Their five years' experience might have convinced them of the truth and importance of this statement. And it would have done so, but for the pernicious counsels that have blinded their perception and swayed their judgment.

The graceful adoption of the amendment, proposed in good faith and kindly feeling, would have opened to them more auspicious prospects by placing them, as States, on the same level with sister States of the Union, neither above nor below it, and so ensuring, as it cannot be ensured on the old terms of inequality, both amity and prosperity. Their proposition, therefore, will be likely to operate with its most harmful consequences upon themselves. And, after all, it is not absolutely certain that their refusal will defeat the proposed amendment, though it may open questions which might otherwise have been permitted to slumber in silence.

### THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

The progress of affairs in Italy is slow but sure. Italy is destined to unity, entireness and comparative freedom. Rome is to be its capital. VICTOR EMANUEL is to be the constitutional sovereign. All events tend, with the certainty of gravitation, to these results. All people who rejoice in progress and improvement regard the movements in the direction named, with satisfaction. To others they are unwelcome and offensive.

The Pope, who has reigned in Rome and over a portion of Italy for many years, is superceded by these movements. So he feels it to be, and proposes to depart to some other locality. He cannot carry his temporal power with him. He could not retain it by continuing in Rome. The people of Rome and the territory called the States of the Church, prefer VICTOR EMANUEL for their king. VICTOR EMANUEL prefers to have them for his subjects. So there is no people to own the Pope's temporal power, and he has no force to maintain it. The rule of the Pope thus becomes exclusively spiritual. As such, it is restricted to the Roman Catholic Church as long as its members choose to recognize the Bishop of Rome as higher in ecclesiastical authority than other Bishops.

These events are virtually but the culminations, or rather, the successful re-enacting of those of 1849. Then there was a direct rising of the Roman people for liberty in the republican form. They then, for a short time, superceded the civil government, or temporal power of the Pope, and he departed from the city that had been his capitol. Austria and France sent soldiers to Rome, the Republic was suppressed, liberty was put under bonds, and the Pope resumed his sway which he has held for seventeen years, more, under the protectorate of French soldiers.

Next month these are to be withdrawn. VICTOR EMANUEL will make Rome his capital. He will protect the Pope, if he wishes it, in his religious liberty and in his official office as a bishop, but will not have him as a King or a civil ruler of any degree. Not satisfied with this, the Pope proposes to reside somewhere else, than in the place of his late, and lost temporal sovereignty. Italy is jubilant over its change of rulers, having the civil government independent of the church, and a constitutional King at the head of national affairs, instead of a Priest.

### PUBLIC SPIRIT.

The solid men of Boston are moving in regard to an important question, it being no more nor less than this: Shall Boston advance or decline? Perceiving that in comparison with other Northern cities, she is virtually declining, they have commenced holding meetings to confer about it. The circumstance is not only interesting as to Boston, but it is suggestive to the solid men of cities in general—more especially those cities whose future will, in a good measure, be determined by the result of the race in which they are engaged. The men of wealth and those who would be men of influence, if they only chose to be, in a large measure, have the future of these cities in their keeping. Boston seems to have become awakened to the fact when it is too late—at any rate, after ground has been lost and can be reclaimed only through a great effort. She has relied too much on her natural advantages and some few works of improvement. Other cities have kept doing and outstripping her in the race. Her history is a speaking one. It speaks to the men of wealth in cities who are disposed to fold their arms, or who conclude that because they are prosperous to day they will always be prosperous. It comes home to us here as a city—to our business community, in favor of a public spirit such as Boston is endeavoring to arouse.

### The Chicago Tunnel—Workmen Scared.

A Chicago letter says that, as the excavation of the great tunnel under the lake at Chicago draws to a conclusion, a feeling of alarm evident are great among the workmen employed, owing to the ground in which the work is now progressing having lost the uniform consistency it has heretofore had. Various rumors of disaster have been circulated, and the laugh has turned out false. The letter says concerning the appearance at the "face" of the tunnel—which it is expected will be completed in ten days—that "every time and again gas jets in the faces of the workmen, blow out their lights, etc., and small 'pockets' of sand are opened, which bring to the minds of the miners the thought that perhaps there are larger ones, sufficiently large to admit the waters upon them. As may be imagined, the thoughts of the men are not of the possessed kind, and it does not take much to startle them and produce a panic. On Saturday morning of last week, about two o'clock, after a stroke of the pick, a blast from the bowels of the earth extinguished the lights. A mass of earth fell from above, and the water rushed in to an unknown depth. A small quantity was raised by the men that the roof of the tunnel had fallen in. A race was made in the dark for the shaft, which being reached, a full force was for those stationed above to 'rise up' was given, and very shortly the men were hoisted to the surface. The terrified miners then proceeded to the house of the chief engineer, and startled him, that the tunnel had been destroyed. He proceeded at once to make an exploration, which revealed the fact that a small quantity of water had a mass of earth had fallen from a 'pocket,' and that was all. The men again proceeded to work, after a two hours' interruption.

### A Southern Editor's Observations.

The editor of the Georgia *Citizen*, published at Macon, has been taking observations at the North, and in a letter to his paper reports the conclusion he has arrived at touching the Constitutional Amendment: "With reference to the action of the South on the Constitutional Amendment to be submitted to their consideration, I have this to say, as my opinion—not my wish—that we will have to swallow the bitter draught, or the things, or Confederate States, will [illegible] without representation for perhaps years to come. With this view of the subject—without intending to advocate the adoption of the Amendment—it were perhaps best for the Southern people to take their course. Could the South have any guarantee that no more would be required of her than now presented, it would perhaps be best to yield to the imperious circumstances of the condition, as has been done before, and be done with it, with the best grace we can, to the exactions and humiliations imposed on a down-trodden people."

BERDAN'S NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.—On Monday, a number of gentlemen, including several United States army officers and agents of foreign governments, met in New York for the purpose of examining the new breech-loading rifle just perfected by Colonel Berdan. The result was in every respect satisfactory, and it was the opinion of all who examined the gun and witnessed the firing that it combines in a higher degree than any other those qualities which are most desirable in a breech-loader. The mechanism for loading and firing is more simple than that of any other gun, and is not liable to foul or get out of order. It is comprised in a single lever, which can be discharged from the barrel of the gun by a single movement of the hand, without further there is necessity for using it. The contrivance for ejecting the shell of the cartridge, after firing the gun, is especially ingenious, without being in the least complicated. Only three motions of the hand are required to load and fire, and the breech locks itself so effectually that with the most rapid firing no escape of gas is perceptible. The United States Government have already adopted those improvements to be adopted in altering muzzle to breech loaders for our own army, and the agents of France, Austria, Russia, Denmark, Sweden and several other foreign governments, have countermanded previous orders for guns of other patterns and have ordered this one instead. The Messrs. Remington, as well as other gun-manufacturers, have also adopted these improvements in altering guns.

ANOTHER BIG OIL STRIKE.—The Titusville *Herald* says: The citizens of Tarr Farm are rejoicing over a three hundred barrel well, the property of Clark & Sumner. It was struck about a fortnight since, and had been pumping about twenty-five barrels per day until Saturday, when it commenced flowing, and in the course of forty-eight hours had produced six hundred barrels of oil—actually! Sacred be, Dr. Dowling, to such a result! The well is 300 feet deep. It is located on bluff territory, on a parallel line with the Noble well, the principal operations as soon as the new well comm ence flowing. The Bakery well was producing a well-defined oil-rock. The Tarr Farm is named Keystone No. 2. It is the largest producer in Pennsylvania, and is the only well under on Tarr Farm for several years past. The famous Phillips well, which was the largest flowing well on record, was on Tarr Farm, as also the Woodford.

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN BATTLE.—Dr. Horwitz, the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, has prepared some valuable statistics, showing the naval casualties of battle during the rebellion. The totals show that there were 1,959 wounded, 368 drowned in battle, and 353 killed in battle—in all 4,667. The deaths in the naval service were: 48 from gunshot fractures, 1,306 from gunshot flesh wounds, and 253 from incidental casualties, while 95 died in rebel prison-pens—making the total number of deaths 2,272. Those who returned to the naval service as disabled 50 from casualties of war, 103 from incidental casualties—951 in all. Three hundred and sixteen amputations were performed and four cases of trepanning, of whom two recovered and two died.

THE ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.—The Antietam National Cemetery at Sharpsburg is rapidly approaching completion. The substantial walls of dressed limestone are receiving their ponderous coping, and present a workmanlike and artistic appearance. The remains of upward of twelve hundred soldiers have been exhumed and reinterred by the detachment of the United States burial corps on duty, and their labors still continue. Mr. Aaron Good, a citizen of Sharpsburg, immediately after the battle of Antietam, with commendable public spirit, made a very complete record and chart of the graves of the fallen of both armies, and renders valuable assistance to the corps.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE AMENDMENT.—A Charleston correspondent, writing on the subject of the Constitutional Amendment, says: "I heard yesterday that two out of the twenty representatives who constitute the delegation from Charleston to the lower house of the General Assembly, had avowed their intention to vote for ratifying the amendment. In the case of one, at least, of those parties, I have reason to believe that the rumor will prove well founded. But those two votes, if given for the amendment, will constitute the entire strength of the measure in the Legislature of the Palmetto State."

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Memphis, Tenn., Chamber of Commerce has voted to employ Reverdy Johnson to test the constitutionality of the three cent cotton tax.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions will show that there is but one revolutionary pensioner living, namely, Samuel Dunn, who enlisted from New Hampshire, and now resides in New York.

It is reported the ground at Bayfield, Wisconsin, was covered on the 6th inst. by two feet of snow. His Honor Judge Clough was unable to reach Superior City, and the October term of the Circuit Court was not holden.

It appears from recent experiments, conducted by the London Pneumatic Company, that one hundred and twenty tons of goods can be sent through their eighteen miles of tubes every hour, at a cost of less than one penny a ton per mile.

Mr. Dion Boucicault, in his testimony before a Parliamentary committee, has deposed to what it will surprise most American play-goers to hear, namely: "That in America they may look, when through the Pontoffice, I will make an Alderman for $50 and a Congressmen for $100. But I can't make a Comptroller because I want that myself, and am sure of one vote for that bewitching position."

—In the St. Louis Circuit Court, Miss Eliza Parsons, of Illinois, commenced suit for breach of promise, the defendant being B. B. Hoagsman, Esq., Consul to the Netherlands. The plaintiff is the young lady who made her way into the church and broke up the wedding ceremony under great protest. The gay Consul was lately married in private by a justice.

—Humphrey Marshall, in a card to a Louisville paper, declines being a candidate for Governor of Kentucky. He says he has no political aspirations.

—The reputed richest man in St. Louis is Jas. H. Lucas, whose income is $100,251. Forty years ago a considerable amount of property in land was left him by an uncle. He was at that time living in Kentucky. He repaired to St. Louis, and since then has done nothing but improve his possessions and pay taxes. As a large portion of his property consists of unproductive real estate, his income returns give no correct idea of his wealth, which is estimated all the way from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000, and is daily growing in value.

—It is said that Nathaniel Hawthorne has left a valuable novel, no portion of which has been published, his widow hesitating to permit its publication unless some of the most exceptionable points in it which he marked for alteration.

—The Albany *Argus* has the following about young Ketchum, who was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for fraud: "The story about Ketchum, current in Sing Sing, and which many believe, and even if false, ought to be true, is that the institution has fallen. It is, that the young man was entered at the prison, remained there a few weeks, was then taken away by his friends, went to Europe, where he now is *incog.*, and that there he will remain until just before the expiration of his sentence, when he will return to State Prison and stay until regularly discharged. It is said that visitors to the prison do not see him among the gangs of convicts, nor in the office of the contractor, where he is said to be employed."

—A London correspondent, referring to the Atlantic cable, says: "Decidedly the best man among the telegraph party who received the honors of the Government at Captain Anderson, of the Great Eastern. He is a plain, bluff, honest hearted sailor, and does not pretend to be anything else. He is not an orator, but is always called out at the dinners to which he is invited, and never fails to repeat what amounts to a practical rebuke of the Government, namely, that there were others connected with the enterprise quite as, if not more, worthy of honors than himself. His pertinacity has at last had its reward, for Commander Moriarty, whose claims had been so singularly ignored, is to be made a C. B., i. e. Commander of the Bath."

—Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod, the editor of the Salt Lake City *Vedette*, now at St. Louis, has been deterred from returning to Utah on account of the late assassination of Dr. Robinson. He proposes to lecture in the Northern and Eastern States on the subject of insecurity of life and property in that Territory. In the meantime the *Vedette* is being published as usual, Phil. L. Shoaff, of Franklin county, Pa., a practical printer and editor, late of the Stockton, California, *Republican* having taken charge of the office. Mr. Shoaff purposes to fight polygamy on the line adopted by Rev. McLeod.

—The last talk in Paris is the marriage of the Empress's mother, the Countess Montijo, who is sixty-six, with Merimee, the Court poet, who has been for the past two years an inmate of the Tuileries. This lucky Bohemian will thus become the father-in-law of the Emperor, and the father of the Empress.

—Prince Humbert, Victor Emanuel's eldest son and future King of Italy, is positively engaged to marry the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, daughter of the Archduke Albert, commander of the army in the late war against Italy. She is 21; Prince Humbert 22. The city of Turin has made an appropriation of a large amount for the purchase of magnificent Valenciennes lace as a bridal gift to the future Queen.

—Rev. Henry A. Neely, the Bishop elect of Maine, is a native of Onondaga county, New York, and graduated at Geneva, now Hobart College, in 1839, where, for the ensuing two years, he studied theology under Bishop DeLancey.

—Mary T. wife of John Appleton, died in Boston on Wednesday, aged eighty-eight years, at ex-Governor Lincoln's. For years during the long period of their married life they have never been separated only a single night, and neither has ever been out of the limits of the State. Mrs. Appleton rode in the steam cars only once during her life, and never in the horse cars. It is also stated that her husband has only taken two rides in the horse cars, though he occasionally rode in the street cars. Mr. Appleton is now ninety-two years of age, and has survived all but one of a family of six children.

FORTUNES IN THE SOUTH.—An Arkansas correspondent writes: Arkansas is not a desirable State at present, but twenty-five years of freedom will put a new face on the country, and investments of capital now be made to fine advantage. Great numbers of the old planters must sell, and others—disgusted with freedom—are determined to get away. Plantations of from 500 to 5,000 acres are offered at low figures. One man below the Bluff, late a private soldier in the 35th Illinois Infantry, has made a handsome fortune since the close of the war. He came South without a dollar, and now owns eleven hundred acres of the finest Arkansas river bottom. He has produced this year over a thousand bales of cotton. He says he has not found the slightest difficulty in procuring all the labor he has wanted. He has paid the freedmen good wages, rewarded the first class hands with extra pay, paid promptly and fed well. He says that many planters are obliged to send every year to distant places for hands, because they oppress and defraud their laborers, who cannot of course be induced to remain with them the second year.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION.—The official returns from four-fifths of the counties of Wisconsin show that the Republican majority in the six Districts, and consequently in the State, will not be quite so large as heretofore reported, the aggregate falling a little below 21,000. The official majority in the First District, which was regarded as doubtful before the election, is 1,253. The Democratic majority in the Fourth District is 2,500. The returns from forty counties, with about 41,000 votes cast on that subject, show a majority of about 19,000 against the late Constitutional Convention.

## STATE ITEMS.

The Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg raised the price of board for patients to three dollars and a half per week for the counties, three dollars for townships, and three dollars and a half as the lowest rates for private patients. This increase was, of course, induced by the advanced cost of provisions and attendance.

There are three Lutheran churches, two Reformed, one Evangelical, one Moravian, one Catholic, one Episcopalian, one Methodist, and one United Brethren in Lebanon borough.

The total collections of United States internal revenue for the Lehigh and Montgomery district, for the month of October, amounted to $88,885 94. Of this amount Lehigh paid $8,203 52, and Montgomery $80,682 42. The great falling off in Lehigh is attributable to the iron works having been relieved of the monthly tax by the new tax law, which went into effect on the 1st of August.

The corner stone of the new Otterbein United Brethren's church, on North Eighth street near Bear Elm, city of Reading, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday afternoon, attended by a very large number of people, and a liberal sum of money was collected towards completing the building.

A correspondent of the Scranton *Republican*, writing from Elk county, says: The banks of the streams in this section are covered with perhaps the best pine in the State, which is cut and peeled and put in the stream during the winter, and in the summer run to Williamsport. There have been recently purchased in Clearfield and Elk alone furnish fifty millions of pine every year. There is a great demand for choppers here, and wages range from thirty to forty-five dollars per month and board.

The People's street railway of Scranton, Luzerne county, has been organized, an amount of stock sufficient to warrant the commencement of the road having been taken. The charter of the company permits the running of tracks to Hyde Park and to Dunmore, and there driving power sufficient modestly in time to be embraced within the circle; but the present purpose is to put down tracks only in Scranton, crossing the river somewhere in the sand-banks neighborhood, and thence direct to Providence.

Colonel George M. Hollenback, one of the wealthiest citizens of Luzerne county, died suddenly in the Second National Bank, in Wilkesbarre, on Wednesday.

John Hoddup, who murdered a young German, named Louis Sebeckele, last winter on the farm of Dr. Tiedman, near Gwynedd, Montgomery county, was tried last week at Norristown for the crime, and was on Saturday evening convicted of murder in the first degree. From the circumstances of the murder, and of the discovery of the murderer, were these: Julius Wochele, a young man of a good family, met Hoddup in Philadelphia last winter, and was persuaded to go to the farm with him. Not long after, he was found by a relative part of the body of the victim, fractured, as if with a club. Hoddup disappeared, and his circumstances all at once were brought about through an attempt to draw money from the relatives of Wochele in Germany. Hoddup wrote to them in the name of Wochele, and they sent on a draft, which fell into the hands of persons who knew of the young man's death. A trap was set for Hoddup, which proved successful. After the trial was concluded an application for a new trial was made, but the motion in its peculiar odor and its great heat, which requires a large admixture of cold water.

### Boston Post on Impartial Suffrage.

The Boston *Post* continues to argue earnestly in favor of impartial suffrage as its basis of restoration. It says: "If the south would save itself, and the North too, from further invasions of the central power which is advancing with such alarming stride, now is the time and this is the way. Those of the Republicans who are sincere, and not merely partizan, in their desire for negro suffrage, must welcome such a measure as the present. The acceptance of it would be the good ground, and at present I rejoice to say as it is the best perfect health, which my wife and I have enjoyed since we began to use this valuable Compound. Yours truly,

W. M. WARD.

Stage Manager of the Opera House.

Johnson's Hydrostatic Pad for sale by McCALLAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A CURE AT LAST!

METCALFE'S

Great Rheumatic Remedy,

FOR

Rheumatism, Neuralgia Gout, Nervous Headaches, and Pains in the Head or Face.

This preparation is entirely new, having been in use only a few months, yet, in no single instance has it failed to give relief. Those who have used it invariably rely on the pain, and, thrice rejoiced, offer their thanks.

It not only relieves the most excruciating agony; but, if taken according to the directions, in from one to seven days a few doses will frequently carry off the attack in four or five days, and in many cases of extreme rheumatism, when confined to a bed of sickness for months, a few bottles have been restored to health.

There are many of METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY in the same house, who have suffered the most violent attacks of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sciatica, &c., for years, and who have found relief in this respect it is very different to the other numerous remedies which are advertised, and it is confidently to the public the great benefit of which lies in the positive fact that in a few hours of one dose all pain and soreness have left, before the slightest relief is promised. These acts like magic, and instantly alleviates the most unbearable pain. Test your skill, and bring to try it on the worst case of RHEUMATISM. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Price $1 per BOTTLE. Sole Agents for Pittsburgh,

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

oct26-MTuSaW No. 84 MARKET STREET.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Oakland Railway Company, held at Oakland Station, November 19, 1866, the following persons were elected Directors of said Company for the ensuing year: THOMAS M. KLOSS, JOHN PETTIT, A. HOLMES, P. A. MADEIRA and E. DE HAAS.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1866. no22-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH,

AN OYSTER AND COFFEE HOUSE,

On LIBERTY STREET, opposite the Union Depot. The above will be sold low, as the owner cannot attend to it. Apply after 2 o'clock to-day at 104 THIRD STREET.

JOHN HERMAN.

Pittsburgh, November 19, 1866.

D. P. CHAPMAN, Agent,

DEAR SIR—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($5,000) of ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Connecticut, the amount of insurance in force on the life of Geo. R. Barclay. Yours, respectfully,

MRS. S. A. BARCLAY.

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D. P. CHAPMAN,

Manager Pittsburgh Branch Ætna Life Insurance Co., of Hartford Conn.—Dear Sir: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of ($17,000) SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, in full payment on policy No. 17,210, on the life of CHAS. W. DICKEY.

Please accept my thanks for the prompt and honorable manner in which it has been paid.

Yours, respectfully,

S. PHILLIPS, Admin'r.

NOTICE—

Whereas my wife, MARY ANN GREEN, has deserted me without any just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby notified not to trust her on my account as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contraction from and after this date.

GEO. GREEN.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1866. no22-3t

FOR SALE,

TWO THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES,

On Beaver street, near the Methodist Church, but a few steps north of Ohio street. There is Eight Rooms in each House, with Finished Garret and Cellar. They are good, substantial houses, in a pleasant neighborhood, and near Market House and Car Track. Will be sold at a bargain by

JAMES BLAIR, Real Estate Agents,

no22-3 No. 91 Beaver street, Allegheny.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—

A NEAT BRICK HOUSE,

Eligibly situated in Allegheny city, containing Two Cellars, a Hall, six Rooms and Finished Attic. The rooms are neatly finished and papered, and very conveniently arranged, and in the house and one in every room. Price $4,000—$2,000 may remain on mortgage in one or two years, with interest secured by bond and mortgage on the property. Inquire at No. 81 WEST ST., Allegheny city. no22-y

FINE BARGAIN.

I OFFER FOR SALE

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES

OF MY

Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store,

No. 21 DIAMOND, now doing a profitable CASH BUSINESS, satisfy my reasons given for quitting the business. Stock, $12,000.

no22-y E. HEAZLETON, Jr.

MAGNOLIA DINING SALOON

AND ALE VAULT, CORNER PENN AND SAND STREETS.—Having taken the above house, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public, that they can receive at the Liberty Street Ale in the two cities for 5 cents, the largest dozen of Oysters for 50 cents, and the Largest Stew in the city for 25 cents. To accommodate the public I will keep open day and night. Hoping to receive a liberal share of patronage I remain,

JOHN HERMAN, Proprietor.

no16-8

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no16-8

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRACKERS,
CRACKERS,
CRACKERS.

ALL KINDS OF

Crackers,

AT

SHEPHARD'S

STEAM CRACKER

Bakery and Confectionary,

NO. 317 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

no21

SUGARS, SUGARS, SUGARS

50 BBLS. B SUGAR;
50 BBLS. A SUGAR;
25 BBLS. HARDS, SUGAR,

Just received by

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET.

Raisins, Raisins, Raisins.

100 Boxes New Layer Raisins;
100 Boxes New Valentia "alsos;
25 qr. Boxes new Valentia Raisins;
50 Bbls. New Seedless Raisins,

Just received at

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET.

Oranges, Lemons and Figs.

20 Bxs. fresh Bayaua Oranges;
20 Boxes fresh Lemons;
500 Drums New Crop Figs,

Just received at

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET.

Pea Nuts. Pea Nuts.

100 BAGS NEW LARGE TENNESSEE PEA NUTS, just received at

REYMER & BROS.,

no17 Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET.

SKATES,

SKATES,

SKATES,

I have received most of my stock and offer to the trade a selection from

5,000 PAIRS,

Of Various Makes.

Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine my stock, as I CAN OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.

FIRE IRONS.

A full assortment of FIRE IRONS AND STANDS, for sale by

B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,

no21 Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

HOT CAKES.

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

They require no grease, cause no smoke or smell, and are ready for the THING at any time. All sizes on hand at

T. H. RICHARDS',

oct 30 Fifth street.

OPENING.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR HAS JUST returned from New York with Fashionable

FRENCH WINTER BONNETS,
NEW SHAPED HATS, and
LADIES' DRESS CAPS,

and Opens at Greatly Reduced Prices,

THURSDAY, November 22d,

AT NO. 81 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

no19

NOTICE.

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is called to the above valuable preparation for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as boiler scale.

Special attention given to correspondents.

For information address

CURTIS S. HAVEN,

Corner Wood and Water sts.,

P. O. Address, Box 134.

jy11-

WARRANTED

FOR THREE YEARS.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine.

Makes the Lock Stitch, and uses all of the Wheeler & Wilson improvements. Glass Foot, Reader Corder, Gauge Stitch Regulator, Hemmer and Braider, Tucking and Tucking Gauges.

Price, Only $50. All of which are unequalled. Also, DALTON FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES. Agents Wanted. Send for illustrated circulars.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

24 Fifth street, (up stairs.)

se27-ThaS

THE ÆTNA

(FORMERLY PLANER & KEYSER'S)

SEWING MACHINES

With Lifting Foot and Needle Protector. The best, simplest and cheapest Shuttle Sewing Machine in the market, for Family or Manufacturing purposes. Sews the thickest goods, without any change of the Machine. Call and see it.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,

GENERAL AGENTS,

24 Fifth street, (up stairs.)

se27-ThaS

PAPER SACKS.

CODFREY & CLARK,

No. 357 LIBERTY STREET,

The best PAPER and COTTON FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, always on hand, and printed to order.

no16

CANNED FRUIT,

CANNED FRUIT,

Of all varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionaries, for sale at all times by calling at No. 10 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

no20 GEORGE SCHLEIN.

PREPARED

MINCED MEAT.

Just received, a lot of SPICED MINCED MEAT, for sale by the pound, jar or in bulk, at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,

no20 246 Liberty street.

THE GREAT WONDER—

DUNSEATH & CO.'S

Celestial Voice,

AND

BELL ACCOMPANIMENT

MUSICAL BOX.

CALL AND SEE IT.

no6

RECTIFYING APPARATUS

A complete set of RECTIFYING APPARATUS, including 4 LIPS and STEAM PUMP, nearly new. For sale now at

no17-8 93 and 95 FIRST STREET.

GET NONE BUT A

GROVER & BAKER,

It is the best for all purposes. Call at

no9 18 FIFTH STREET.

J. H. BEGGS & CO.'S

New House-Furnishing Establishment,

Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Britannia Ware, Japan, Tin, Wooden, Willow and Rattan Ware, Brushes, Lamps, Oils, Chandeliers, Queensware, NO. 124 FEDERAL STREET,

Between Diamond and Water sts., Allegheny city.

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND ST.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the best PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

# The Daily Commercial

## SERPENTS.

### Their Power of Fascination.

From the Scientific American, November 10.

The power of serpents to charm the smaller classes of animals, which they capture for food, has long been held as an undoubted fact. It has also been believed that they could fascinate the larger orders of animals, so as to bring them within the range of their deadly fangs; and that even the intellect of man is not exempt from their influence. The common theory upon this subject gives to the serpent supposed to have the power of fascination an ability to gain the attention of its victims, to paralyze their volitions as if by an electrical influence, and to attract them toward itself as if by magnetism.

Birds, more generally, are supposed to be the victims of these charms. They have been seen moving around serpents in such a manner as to indicate, in the opinion of a certain class of observers, that they were under the power of fascination. The testimony upon this point describes the bird as moving in a circle, or semicircle, around the serpent. If upon the ground, they run, with extended wings, gradually narrowing their circle of motion, but never stopping for an instant, till within a foot or two of the serpent. Then, as if conscious of their peril, and that at the moment they are about to be seized, they fling themselves backward upon the wing, so as to be out of the reach of their terrible enemy. The birds, thus escaping for the moment, stop and survey the foe from their distant position. This scene to be a fatal dallying with danger. The serpent's eye, quick as the lightning's flash, again darts its mysterious magic into theirs; and again they advance and recede, as if drawn irresistibly toward the point which has become the all absorbing center of attraction. If the serpent is upon a tree, the bird flutters around it, advancing and retreating as when upon the ground.

The proper interpretation of these movements is this: The serpent establishes a connection between itself and them, by which it controls their wills, and draws them within its reach. In accomplishing his object, it does not go in pursuit of them, but lies in wait, with head erect, awaiting their approach. It appears, however, that the serpent's power has its well defined limits, and its own peculiar philosophical phenomena.

If the movement of birds toward it are due to the attractive powers employed by the serpent, then the law of attraction, in this case, is a positive reversion of the laws of magnetic attraction. The attractive power of the magnet is greatest when the body acted upon is in contact with it, and it lessens in proportion to the distance to which that body may be removed. That is to say, it requires more force to remove a piece of iron, when in contact with a magnet, than is required to pass its removal when at a distance of several inches from it. But such is not the case of the serpent's power of attraction. In the supposed fascination, the birds, though unable while at the distance of ten or a dozen feet, to resist its attractive powers, are able, nevertheless, at the last moment, when the devourer is in the act of striking, to break the charm, and, by a reverse movement, to fly themselves instantly out of danger's way. Thus it appears that when the birds are at a distance the serpent can draw them within his reach; but that, when they come in close vicinity, its attractive power is lost, and they can retreat without hindrance.

Such is the theory of fascination, as based upon occurrences that have been witnessed by many observers. Its philosophical defects may be inferred from the hints already given; but whether such ransactions prove that serpents possess the power of fascination, or that the observers have been mistaken in their deductions, will be better understood when a case is stated which was witnessed by the writer.

Business led me to cross the Chilhowee Mountain, in Tennessee, on June 27, 1857. When near Montvale Springs, two birds were noticed at a couple of rods distance from the road, which were acting in a manner new and strange to me. They were in an open space near the stump of a fallen tree, but did not take flight at my approach, as, under ordinary circumstances, they would have done. On reaching a point opposite to them it was noticed that they were the brown mocking bird or brush, and that a very large black snake lay coiled at the side of the stump. On seeing me, it suddenly began to uncoil itself and move off—the snake doing so, perhaps, the birds at the same time pausing a moment in their movements. Before it had stretched itself more than half its length, they were again in motion, and flew at it in the most energetic manner. Instantly the snake whirled itself into coil in its former position. The male bird then commenced to run and skip with great activity in a semi circle, the serpent being the center, and gradually closed in until within a foot or two of its coils, when, with a sudden dart forward, the bird thrust its head toward that of the snake, and in the same instant threw itself backward, alighting on the ground at the distance of about a foot from the snake. The male bird closed this feat, the female had commenced a similar set of actions. All the movements of the birds were made with extending wings, as if ready to fly in a moment. By the time the female had thrown itself from the snake, the male was in motion again, and repeated the same movement as at first. In the meantime my horse had carried me some four or five rods into a thicket of bushes whither my head had gone before, and where I dismounted and secured him. All this took place in a minute or two; and as only an indistinct view had been gained of the action of the birds in possessing a favorable position for observation taken, so that all that occurred could be noted. The first movement of the male bird in thrusting its head forward into contact with the snake, impressed me with the conviction that a case of so called fascination was enacting before me, and I determined to observe it in a philosophical manner.

It was half past one o'clock, P. M. The birds were still eagerly at work when I turned my eye upon them, after the interruption occasioned by my horse. They were panting, as if greatly fatigued by long exertion, but manifested not the least disposition to remit their efforts. If not fascinated, they were, at least, so earnestly enlisted in the affair on hand as to disregard everything else around them. The snake lay in its coil, with head erect and drawn back, so as to be in the best possible position to strike and destroy the birds as they advanced. The many convolutions of its lengthened body moved in graceful curves as its glittering head followed their motions. Its eye shone like the polished diamond, while its movements gave to its ever-shifting scales the brilliant hues of the rainbow. Again and again, as the birds approached, it would strike at them with open mouth, exhibiting a naughty of disposition that pretended death to them had they been seized in its jaws.

A few minutes sufficed to show that a battle, and not a scene of fascination, was presented before me. The birds, at each approach, struck the snake with their beaks, or with their talons, when, generally, but not always, it darted forward at them, only to find that it was aiming at a movable target. This can be easily explained. The snake, in striking, could never project itself more than about two-thirds of its length, but its defense was made with the most determined courage. Its position by the stump protected it in the rear, so that the birds could only approach it in the front. They were as afraid of their attacks as they were impatient to defense. In attempting to seize them, it could not curve to either side, after starting, so as to follow their motions, but invariably shot forward in a straight line, to the point they occupied when it made its spring. The birds, in advancing to the attack, by a circular movement, were certain of being away from the spot at which it aimed, and when its teeth smacked together, where it expected its prey, it had nothing in its grasp.

The warfare lasted, after I reached the spot, about 25 minutes by the watch. Once or twice during the contest, the reptile made a movement to escape up the hillside, but the birds, as in its first attempt, immediately brought it into position again. At last, seeming to despair of success in securing a dinner in that locality, it darted off down the hill toward a grove of trees and bushes, nor turned to the right or left. The birds swept after it, pecking, scratching, and striking it with their wings, as if inspired with the consciousness that victory was theirs.

At this moment I rushed forward, and, after some difficulty, killed the snake and cut it open. There was found in the food from one end to the other of the intestinal canal. It must, therefore, have been hungry; and if it possessed the faculty of charming, it would unfoubtedly have employed its powers on such a delicacy as these birds.

When the dissection of the snake was finished, the birds were not to be seen. It was the season when their young were in the nest; and, doubtless, the conflict which had just terminated, had been waged for the protection of their offspring. Less active birds, venturing as close as they did to their enemy, would have been captured.

Remaining most of the summer in the mountains of North Carolina, frequent opportunities were afforded of inquiring of hunters and others, what they knew about birds being charmed by serpents. All believed in the theory of fascination, and several had witnessed encounters such as I have described; but none had ever seen the snake seize the bird. It had to be killed on until the bird, under the influence of the charm, as they supposed, was attempting to thrust its head into the serpent's mouth, when they had rushed forward and killed the serpent to save the bird from destruction. In all the inquiries made, no instance has been related where there was any more evidence of fascination than is the one observed by myself. In all cases, however, there was a singular uniformity in the descriptions of the manner in which the birds fluttered around the snakes. So nearly did their accounts correspond with what I had witnessed, that I was convinced of the truthfulness of their statements.

A few additional facts, having an important bearing on the subject of fascination, came under my own notice during 1859. In the summer of that year, some amusing incidents led me to secure a number of specimens of different species; and, among them, a couple of fine specimens of the rattlesnake. This serpent is somewhat sluggish in its movements, and, unlike many other species of its order, it is not an active climber. While many of the others can with ease ascend bushes, trees, and precipices, to rob the nests of birds of their eggs or young ones, the rattlesnake, less agile, has to find its prey in a more limited range. For this reason, it has been supposed that the rattlesnake must possess the power of fascination; otherwise, it could not secure, as it does, such active and birds, &c., as has been plausibly asserted, this serpent, assuredly, will not use poisoned food—will not first strike the animals it designs to eat; and then, some of these animals are combatants of no trifling power, and could easily kill the snake or escape from it; so that unless the rattlesnake is endowed with the ability to fascinate, it is averred it could not possibly capture sufficient food upon which to subsist.

The opinion that venomous serpent do not eat the animals they kill by the poison of their fangs, like many other popular notions, turns out to be an error. This I know from my own personal observation, and for the satisfaction of naturalists, a few particulars are given. One of my specimens of the rattlesnake was placed in a box, covered with glass, and having a wooden lid secured by lock and key. A few small holes, for ventilation, were made in the sides of the box, but too small to allow the escape of even a mouse. Birds, when put into the box containing the rattlesnake, would often hop around and over it for hours unmolested; but at length, when in a favorable position, the snake would strike the fatal blow, and death ensued in a few minutes. One instance only need be noticed; a half grown bird, when struck, at once commenced screaming, with wings outstretched, and turning around once or twice, seemed to droop and sicken rapidly. In three or four minutes from the time it was bitten it fell forward toward the mouth of the rattlesnake and expired. The movements of this bird were in accordance with such actions as have been observed in cases where fascination alone was supposed to be employed. In this case the charm was a fatal one, truly, being nothing less than the poison of the serpent coursing through its veins.

The birds placed in the box were not swallowed by the rattlesnake, seemingly, as after ward appeared, because it would not encumber its jaws, so as to be unprepared for defense while the human eye rested upon it. In exercising over the non-venomous species, it was found that they, also, would not take their food when any person was present; but that, when alone and secure, they would eat ravenously; one of them, the common bull-snake, having eaten nine young birds in a few hours. Profiting by this discovery, a rat, two birds grown, was thrown to the rattlesnake, when it immediately struck it twice. The victim soon exhibited signs of dying, and the box being closed and locked, all present left the room. Upon examination fifteen minutes afterward, the rat had been swallowed, and the serpent's thickness proportionally increased.

By this experiment, and others similar, it was ascertained that the rattlesnake does eat food that has been poisoned by its own venom; and that it is probable that it always captures its victims by striking them, as, unconscious of danger, they pass its place of concealment; the poison of its fangs being a much more efficient agency than the fascination of its eyes.

It may be remarked, in explanation, that although the poison of serpents, infused into the veins and arteries, is always fatal to the smaller animals, yet it may be received into the stomach without injury, as it is easily digested, and exerts no prejudicial influence upon the system. In the smaller animals killed by the bite of the snake, no inflammation, no swelling of the body, takes place, as in the case of the larger animals, for the reason that the extinction of life occurs too soon to allow of any such effects.

If, then, the venomous serpents eat as food the animals killed by their poison, and the non-venomous species can climb almost everywhere that birds build their nests, where is the necessity of any of these reptiles being endowed with the powers of fascination? They possess the means of attack and defense, independent of that power, in a degree fully equal to the necessities of their nature, and, in this respect, are not behind any other order in the animal kingdom. Why, then, should they be given such an advantage as fascination would confer, over the other orders of the irrational creatures? But I need not prolong my remarks on these topics.

* Prof. Pratt, late of Tuscaloosa College, adds his testimony to the above, thus: "The rattlesnake does eat the monster frog in which he performs magic. I have seen this done."

## THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

*PENNSYLVANIA SS.*

In the name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

L.S. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It hath been the good and worthy custom of the Commonwealth to set apart, annually, a day for the special acknowledgment of the gracious favors of the Almighty, and for exPressing, by the whole people, in one time, and in one solemn voice, their THANKS and PRAISE which throughout the year are springing from the heart and mouth; therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do, by this my Proclamation, recommend that the good people of the Commonwealth observe

*Thursday, the 29th day of November next,*

as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do then assemble in their respective Churches and places of worship, and make their humble thanks and offerings to ALMIGHTY GOD for all His blessings during the past year.

For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth; For the general health and activity of Industry;

For the general preservation of Health;

And especially for that in His DIVINE MERCY, He hath stayed the threatened Pestilence,

And, moreover, that they do beseech Him to continue unto us all His Blessings, and to confirm the hearts of the people of these United States, that by the lawful force of their will, feeds of good JUSTICE, WISDOM and MERCY may be come,

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-first.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

ELI SLIFER,
*Secretary of the Commonwealth.* 1d

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

### A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high born and lowly, comes the universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brush, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and

PRESTO, CHANGE!

the whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; and all will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it CHEAP TO BUY,

PLEASANT TO TRY,

AND SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors

For sale by all Druggists. nov26-TSAW-THAW

☞ SWEET OPOPONAX! New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable Perfume and ladies' delight.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant Perfume. Is found on all toilettes, and never stains the handkerchief.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest Extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies, in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! Nature could not produce a richer Gem or Choicer Perfume. Try it and be convinced. E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady. "Extract of Sweet Opoponax." E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! Now, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume. The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured by E. T. SMITH & CO., New York, is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.—*Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.* oct8-TuThSAW

☞ "A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns. Is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend the trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Coughs, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scrofula it will be found invaluable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and used medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

nov-ym To,Th,S

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.—This new and wonderful medicine acts like magic, curing Rheumatism of years standing in a few days. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 81 Market street.

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BE DECEIVED

By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away; but buy a GROVER & BAKER at

no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

SHOT, SHOT, SHOT—JUST RECEIVED direct from New York, 500 Bags Assorted Numbers, from 1 to 10. For sale at the low est market rates, by

JAMES BOWN,
139 Wood street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Last three nights of the great

VESTVALI.

Who will appear THIS (Thursday) EVENING, as

BEL DEMONIO,
BEL DEMONIO,
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BEL DEMONIO.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FIRED. AIMS.....Manager.

A COMPLETE CHANGE OF BILL.
Unbounded success of the Beautiful Sensation Vocalist

MISS EMMA POWNALL,

Who, in conjunction with our Inimitable Company of Stars, will appear THIS EVENING in a splendid Programme, including the great sensational drama entitled THE RED MAN OF AGAR.

MASTER
Richard Coker
IS COMING!

Grand Vocal and Instrumental
CONCERT,
BUT FOR POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT, AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Thursday Evening, Nov. 22d.

MASTER RICHARD COKER,
The Wonderful Soprano, universally conceded to be the great musical celebrity of the age,
MONS. E. PRUME,
The world renowned Violinist,
MISS FALK,
The Great Pianist, her first tour through America,
SIGNOR SBRAGLI,
The celebrated Basso Buffo,
The above talented artists will appear in a most attractive and select programme. See future announcements.

Diagram for reserved Seats will be open at Kleber & Bro's Music Store, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Admission One Dollar. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. no21 R

GRAND GYMNASTIC AND
Acrobatic Entertainment
BY THE
Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association
AT
WILKINS HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22d, '66.
Assisted by the Turners Society.
Tickets 50c. For sale at Bank and Music stores and at the Doors. Performance begins at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. oct31

CITY HALL, PORTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 5, Johnston's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Succession after others winning large or small sums able to compete, can place in this city, as Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving orders at the "Commercial" office, or at the bar the principal corner to the city are open. No exception on the score of

## FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

GLASS WORKS
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TO CAPITALISTS.

A GLASS WORKS, well located and in complete running order.

A good opportunity is offered to those wishing to engage in the business. Address

P. O. BOX 304.

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VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

One mile north of Penn Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, in Westmoreland county, Pa. The Farm contains about 140 acres, 100 acres under fence, improved on a substantial Log House, Log Barn, and all necessary outbuildings. Title good before the 15th of December next. Farm will be sold cheap. Apply to

W. WILSON, or
R. A. HOPE, Penn Station, Pa. R. R.

GLASS WORKS PROPERTY
For Sale.

A SPLENDID SITE LOCATED in Monongahela City, Washington county, Pa., covered by Wm. Hinman, deceased, containing about 2 acres with a front of 340 feet, more or less, on the principle business street, and running back to the creek, thus making it one of the best locations for a Glass Works building. Mills and Woolen Factory that can be had on the Monongahela river.

On the same property is a brick, now containing seven two story tenements, one two story store room and the office.

Also, two one acre lots in said city. Convenient to the river so that boat and some stone, coal and wood in abundance. Rising only 20 miles by water and 30 miles by the 20 original rivers, with two lines of steamers daily to make it very necessary for manufacturing purposes.

The above described property will be offered at private sale until further notice, and ON TUESDAY IN DECEMBER, 11, and 12th next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at public sale on the premises.

For price and terms inquire of D. IMMSEN of the firm of Immsen & Limes, Glass Manufacturers, No. 109 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. no26-8

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, No. 142, September Term, 1866 the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1866 at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises, in the Borough of Manchester, Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike, at Jack's Run, about SIX MILES OF LAND on which there are a comfortable Log House and Outbuildings erected. The water is excellent, and the land is adapted for a dairy seat or agricultural purposes, within a short distance of Jack's Run Station, on the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The land is also very readily accessible to the city by the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike, being within about one and a half miles of the city. Title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of

BAYNE & SHAFER, Attorneys,
105 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
ANN SCHELLMAN, Guardian. no21 L

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE

One mile north of Burgettstown, on P. C. & C. RR, on the road from Florence to Burgettstown. The Farm contains 100 acres, 30 of which is splendid white oak timber, and remainder in high cultivation and all under fence, having access to water. Splendid coal under the 90 acres of the farm. Also, a large, substantial house, log barn, good frame stable, milk house and outbuilding spring. Fruit, a variety of choice trees, 100 bearing, 100 peach; small fruit in profusion. Above property will be sold privately. Apply either on the premises or by letter to

D. VAN EVAN,
Florence, Washington county, Pa.

no16-ss

FOR SALE—
Thirteen Acres of excellent Land, property of the late John S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of squirrel Hill, and within five minutes walk of the Penn Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, especially available for

Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots

For terms, &c., apply to JOHN TORRENCE, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
A DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

Situate No. 73 Marion street, Lot 24x164 feet, corner of an alley. House contains 6 Rooms and Finished Garret, good Cellar, Hard Water, Hydrant in Yard around the house embellished with Shade Trees, &c. Title clear. Possession on the premises, No. 96 SMITHFIELD STREET. no18-ss

HILLSIDE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale about one hundred Acres of Land, adjoining Hillside station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

The property is beautifully situated and well adapted for manufacturing sites or private residences. A large frost stream runs through the place, in addition to a number of fine never failing springs. It will be sold entire or in such parcels as would suit purchasers.

Apply to GEO. T. ANDERSON,
no17-r m No. 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—
FOUR TWO STORY HOUSES,

Containing modern improvements in Gas and Water arrangements, situated on Ross street, corner of First street. Inquire of

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COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.

I have this day associated with me in the Insurance Business, my son COLEN M. EDWARDS. The business hereafter will be conducted under the name of

R. EDWARDS & SON.

R. EDWARDS,
Office, 38 Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1st, 1866—no16-8

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK ARSCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of

HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

WAGONS, &C.,

At the old established Stands of Frederick Arschlemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage liberally bestowed on the late firm.

THOMAS HARPER,
ANTHONY GUTMAN,
ADAM ARSCHLEMANN.

PIANOS.

CHAS. S. BARR. BURKHART C. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTLER

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Pianos, Organs,
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Also ESTEY & CO'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

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The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

MEN WANTED—TO ACT AS
SALESMEN.

Who are competent to engage in first class business. Apply in person, or address,

W. D. BAKER,
98 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co., (Sign of the Anvil) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 90 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

SUGAR—
200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Pow dered, A and B Coffee Sugars. 10 hhds choice Cuba 20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.

no7-tf

## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....Director.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 22 positively last representation of the intensely interesting and deeply thrilling drama,

ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,

With Superb Scenes,
Novel Effects,
Lovely Pictures of Nature,
And Immense Cast of Characters.

Friday Evening—First production of the dramatization of Reade's great novel, entitled, GRIFFITH GAUNT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON
At 2 o'clock, Grand Fashionable Matinee—THREE GUARDSMEN.

SEASON OF 1866-7.

THE CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA
ARE COMING.

MASONIC HALL,
THURSDAY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
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COTTON & MURPHY'S
California Minstrels and Brass Band

Eighteen Artists of Talent and Celebrity, head of by the world famous BEN COTTON, the great Shake perian Comedian, universally acknowledged to be without a Peer in the Minstrel Profession.

Admission 35 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets can be secured in advance, at Pittock's News Depot. no19-6 H. E. PARMELEE, Advertising Agent.

MASONIC HALL.

FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

Commencing Monday Evening, Nov. 26,
and Four Succeeding Nights.
Nov. 27, 28, 29 and 30.

ROLLANDE BROTHERS,
LATE OF
HANLON TROUPE.

Versatile Company, Grand Allitoravolante, Soirées De Salon, Funambulism, Les Argolins, Tour De Force, Daring and Pantomimes.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

NOTICE—Grand Matinee on Thursday, November 27th, at 2 P. M. Admission 25 cents. no19-s

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WOOLEN SHIRTS,
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The largest assortment and various qualities.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX AND BON TON SKIRTS, at factory prices.

Call and examine our stock and prices.

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NEW FALL GOODS

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
Embroideries of every description,
Rich and Plain Dress Goods,
Real Lace, at all Prices,
Real Lace Trimmed Goods,
Imitation Laces—a splendid line,
Notions, Gents' and Ladies' Linen Cambric, Irish Linen, Lawn and Cambric, Irish Linen, Collars—all new and attractive styles.
Hosiery—a complete assortment.
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers.
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season.
Berlin and American Zephyr.
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors.
Gentlemen's Shirts of every size.
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Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All goods purchased direct, on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.

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JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE
Building Lots for Country Residences.

A number of lots, from 2 to 5 acres each, admirably adapted for COUNTRY RESIDENCES, situated on the PERRYSVILLE PLANK ROAD, one mile from Allegheny, for sale at public auction by JOHN D. BAILEY, Stock and Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, No. 102 Fourth street.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 4th, at 10 o'clk, A. M.

These lots are unsurpassed for building purposes, being easy of access by an excellent road of moderate grade, well watered by running streams and numerous fine springs, and having Southern and Eastern exposures.

TERMS OF SALE—One half cash, balance in 2, 3, 4 and 5 years, with interest secured by bond and mortgage. For further particulars and plans of the property apply to JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 102 Fourth street.

N. B.—Dinner will be furnished free of expense on the premises. no21-t

FOR SALE—
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. That large and elegant THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 121 Penn street, containing eleven rooms, two bath rooms and two water closets, also finished attic. Lot 26x160, to an alley. The house is furnished with a heater and all modern conveniences. Brick Stable and Carriage House on the alley. JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

no19

FOR SALE.

Those three very desirable Building Lots on the corner of West Common and Ridge street, Allegheny city. Corner Lot 24 feet front on West Common, and 240 feet on Beech street. Inside Lots 15 feet 4 inch, front on West Common and 240 feet to a street.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

oct30

FOR SALE.

That very desirable Building Lot on the corner of West Common and Ridge street, Allegheny city, front of 75 feet on West Common and 200 feet on Ridge street.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

oct27

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS

For COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad; 1 Lot 9½ acres with Brick House containing four rooms; 4 Lots, 2 acres each, all within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and six minutes walk of Hope Hill road. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation, within easily reach of the city, and well adapted to a mowing machine. Large two-story frame house and large frame barn. Also, 10 acres of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the farm of Hon. Jas. Fulston. The place is underlaid with a 3½ foot vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver river.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

oct

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NOURSE & THOMAS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 60 FOURTH ST.,

Between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.

no19-3m

OVERCOATINGS.

OVERCOATINGS.

OVERCOATINGS.

AN IMMENSE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT AT

H. SMITH'S
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
84 WYLIE STREET.

no29

JAMES S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 48 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

no21-6

FRESH
BUTTER, EGGS,

And all kinds of Country Produce, received daily at

COOK BROS. & CO.,
345 Liberty street.

oct

## NEEDHAM'S CLOAK HOUSE,
49 Fifth Street.

$50,000
WORTH OF
Cloaks,
CLOAKINGS,
FURS, &C.
MUST BE SOLD AT THE
FIFTH ST. CLOAK HOUSE,
49 Fifth Street.

oct31-TuThS

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE

CARR,
M'CANDLESS
& CO.
94 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,

Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the

Dry Goods Line,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many

SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of

Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings
bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.

FLANNELS,

PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.

White and Colored
BED BLANKETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
CLOAKINGS,
&C., &C., &C.
FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH
FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.

NOTIONS,

A Full and Complete Assortment.

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 WOOD ST.

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.

Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 403, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. au11-tf

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TOBACCO

SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO 17

PAINTERS.

JAMES N. LONG..... GUY L. SMITHSON.

LONG & SMITHSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
LONG & LANE,
PAINTERS,
60 SMITHFIELD ST., near Fourth.

oct29-ym

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 98½ SECOND FLOOR.

Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. 1972-1y

AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS,
Twist Drills,

Drill Chucks, &c.

JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
cor. Second and Wood sts.,
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

aug26-6m

THE
GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at

no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

HOMINY.

10 bbls PEARL FLINT HOMINY,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
141 and 143 First street.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGEE, Agent,
no28-T,Th&S 128 Third street

## NEEDHAM'S CLOAK HOUSE,
49 Fifth Street.

$50,000
WORTH OF
Cloaks,
CLOAKINGS,
FURS, &C,
MUST BE SOLD AT THE
FIFTH ST. CLOAK HOUSE,
49 Fifth Street.

oct31-TuThS

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

450 PIECES,
22,000 YARDS,
OF
Brussels.

The above immense stock including every variety of Style and Pattern, all the Newest Designs and all the Fall Novelties, is now being offered at the

LOWEST RATES,

With every inducement in price, by

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
No. 23 FIFTH STREET,
oct PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
CRUMB CLOTHS.

We have just opened a splendid stock of

English Woolen Druggets,

2S, 2 3-4, 3 and 3¼ YARDS WIDE, AND

BORDERED CRUMB CLOTHS,

2S by 2 yards, 3 by 3¼ yards, 3 by 4 yards, and 3½ by 4 yards, which we offer at

VERY LOW PRICES.

McFARLAND & COLL

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to B. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, November 21, 1866.

The money market here is working rather easier than it did the latter part of last week. With a good demand upon it for loans, rates have not advanced, and first class names are taken at bank rates, whilst there is a large amount of paper sold in the outside market at about 12 to 15 per cent. There is a better feeling in business circles to-day, particularly among our heavy wholesale houses. Country customers are arriving pretty freely, and their orders are on a rather liberal scale. We hear no complaint among our merchants of delinquent customers, but on the contrary they are meeting their obligations with commendable punctuality.

—The New York stock market has been steady yesterday and to-day, with a tendency downwards. A correspondent writes: "The fight today is pretty even between the Bulls and Bears as to which shall carry their point. The Bears to-day have borrowed all the loanable funds on the street, paid the interest on it and thus locked it up and then advanced the rate to 7 per cent. But this can only be of brief continuance."

—The temper of the market this forenoon is pretty much as it was yesterday. The *Advertiser* says: The contest is a severe test of financial strength on both sides; but at present the bears appear to have the temper of the market on their side, for although there seems to be no general lack of confidence in the intrinsic value of stocks at present quotations, yet in the present demoralized condition of the market parties operating for a short turn appear to consider the bear tendency the most promising.

—We present the usual noon quotations, as received from New York at S. S. Bryan's Stock Rooms:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 140½ | | |
| U. S. Bonds, 1881 | 108½ | | |
| " 5-20's 1862 | 105½ | | |
| " 5-20's " new issues, 1865 | 106 | | |
| " " 1st series 7-30's | 108½ | | |
| " " 2d and 3d series 7-30's | 108½ | | |
| Michigan Southern | 80½ | | |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 86½ | | |
| Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago | 106½ | | |
| Erie | 78½ | | |
| W. U. Telegraph Co | 47 | | |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 105½ | | |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 25 | | |
| Preferred | 64 | | |
| Reading | 97½ | | |
| Cumberland | 34 | | |
| Quicksilver | 15 | | |
| Mariposa | 9 | | |
| Pacific Mail | 195 | | |
| New York Central | 134½ | | |
| Harlem | 130 | | |
| Harlem Preferred | 130 | | |
| Hudson River | 124 | | |
| Erie | 78½ | | |
| Michigan Central | 107 | | |
| Michigan Southern | 80½ | | |
| Illinois Central | 124 | | |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 86½ | | |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 105½ | | |
| Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago | 106½ | | |
| Reading | 97½ | | |
| Canton | 39 | | |
| Ohio 6's | 99½ | | |
| Ohio 5's | 93 | | |
| Indiana 5's | 85 | | |
| Missouri 6's | 74 | | |
| Kentucky 6's | 74 | | |
| Tennessee 6's | 62 | | |
| Virginia 6's | 57 | | |
| Cumberland Preferred | 30 | | |
| Canton Co | 39 | | |
| Quicksilver | 15 | | |
| Mariposa | 9 | | |
| Mariposa Preferred | 20 | | |
| Pacific Mail | 195 | | |
| Western Union Telegraph | 47 | | |
| Adams Express | 69 | | |
| American Express | 49 | | |
| United States Express | 49 | | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 49 | | |

—As well because of a sense of prudence as of the absolute necessity, bankers and brokers have been pursuing a close policy in regard to discounting. It is supposed, too, that they have had shorter supplies of currency to work on, though what has become of it, in the regular course of business, considering the amounts the Government has drawn from its depositaries is not easily made apparent, unless it has been through various channels, and in the way to the stock speculating arena of New York. A pinch has been brought about with no corresponding activity in business, and that, too, when the aggregate volume of currency afloat is enormously large. Some of customers' paper is worth 10 per cent; very good sixmonth to 12 per cent., and sales of paper in the open market have been made all the way from 15 to 24 per cent. per annum. Of course these conditions bear hard on those merchants who have their business widely spread. It is reported that some are being embarrassed; but we believe that, generally, as the result of injudicious gossip, and that if any are crippled and broken down at the present time, their failure will be the result of their unadvisedness. Failures of holders in the East have not been numerous, and in this respect, so far as has been made public, not been destructive. However, the lesson of the hour is an instructive one. It teaches that to make a reckless use of goods on credit, entirely too many dealers are in the habit of doing, to work speculations and foolish ventures, to shorten the road to wealth, and altogether too few applying themselves to productive pursuits.—*Commercial.*

—The market for mining shares is still flat, with as yet no indications of a revival. Canada settled quietly to 66. Hoy & Sate sold at 11¾ a decline of 1¼. Copper Falls at 43, a decline of ½; Frank'in opened at 45, and sold down to 41, a decline of 3, since Saturday. Hancock was stronger, opening at 16½, and advancing to 17, which was sold at the close, with no stock offering at less than 17½. Pewabic was quiet at 29, the meanwhile 30 since it reached on Saturday. Pittsburgh, which has been quoted nominally point to, is firm at 50. Quincy gives further evidence of its retiring disposition by taking a position lower down, steadily at 11 a decline of 1.

The following were the closing prices for the principal mining shares: Albany and Boston offered; Bay State 11¾@12; Concord 4½; Copper Falls 42½@43; Franklin 41@41½; Hancock Lake, Humboldt 2½@3; Huron 37½@42; Isle Royal, nominal; Isle Royal, Minerals 2½@3; Native Silver, National in asked; Petherick 7½@8; Pewabic 29½; Phoenix 50; Pittsburgh 50 offered; Quincy 11; Rockland 6½@7; South Boston 2½@3; Star 1½@2; S. Chaffin 8½@9; Superior 2½.—*Boston Advertiser, Tuesday.*

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

| | Last Week. | This Week. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $13,487,150 | $13,342,150 | |
| Loans | 31,199,247 | $31,051,347 | Dec. $ 14 331 |
| Specie | 812,458 | 812,990 | Inc. 34,667 |
| Legal Tenders | 2,051,206 | 2,042,459 | Dec. 2,218,900 |
| Deposits | 21,737,805 | 21,737,805 | Dec. 600,107 |
| Circulation | 9,660,930 | 9,674,236 | Inc. 8,106 |

The most material change in the bank statement is of averages for the week, a decline of nearly a million and a quarter in legal tender notes, and a decrease of somewhat over three-quarters of a million of dollars. The loans, the specie, and the circulation ruled substantially the same as last week. The clearings for the week amounted to $35,600,289, and the balance to $3,478,251.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 22, 1866.

Business continues to move along slowly with a limited demand for the leading articles, dealers being disposed to confine their purchases to lots to supply the immediate wants of the jobbing trade, the supply on the market being ample for all purposes. Prices may be set down as somewhat unsettled, dealers confidence in the same not being of the largest description. In a few days we hope to see the market become more settled. On the landing a moderate amount of activity was perceptible. Most of the boats load in turn, whilst others are inclined to go in on their own account and carry freight cheap. The Argosy left yesterday in turn for Cincinnati with a fair cargo. The Silver Lake No. 4 took her departure in the evening for the same point. The Keston is the only boat loading for Memphis and New Orleans. She will have a big cargo. Another of the Salt Lake packets that are receivin', we notice the Glasgow and Gordale, both announced for this day. The Camelia is off to-day for Nashville. Her ow will be found in the same column under our notice.

SEEDS—The market for some time past has not been over active, and prices have been frequently nominal. Flax seed —We note small sales at $2 @ 2 10 as per quality. Timothy—Sales 300 bushels, a prime lot, at $1 ¾ bushel. This is the largest sale reported of this article for some time.

FISH—Sales 10 half barrels White Fish at $5 50@5 75 ¥ half barrel.

HOMINY—Sales 5 barrels at $7 ¥ barrel.

CIDER—The market remains inactive. The receipts for the past two days were 50 boxes. We note sales 30 boxes Western Reserve, at 16@18 ¢; 20 do do' at 20@22¢.

ASHES—We have no change to notice in this article as regards prices or demand. We note further sales of Soda Ash, common, at 6¢; Refined, 6½¢; Pearl, 11¢ per pound.

DRIED PEACHES—The market was not active. We note small sales of quarters at 1½@2¢. Halves 2½@3¢.

DRIED APPLES—Dull, with sales at 11@12c.

APPLES—The market continues a good supply: in fact more than are required to meet the wants of the market. The receipts were 1139 barrels. The sales amounted to 150 bbls in lots at $2@3 ¥ bbl.

POTATOES—Sales 70 bbls. Jersey Sweets at $5; sales 50 bbls Neshannocks at $2 50 ¥ bbl.

GRAIN—The market remains in a very unsettled condition, our dealers being disposed to purchase very sparingly. Rye—The receipts were 387 sacks. We note a sale of 1 car load at $1 08 per bushel for spring. Rye has been without movement for some time. The receipts were 7 car loads. Sales 1 car load, on track, at $1 28. Corn—Receipts 4 car loads. Sales 2 car loads were mixed at various prices; the market closing dull. Oats—Receipts 1,541 sacks and 1 car load. Sales 800 bushels, from store, at 46¢. And 1 car do at 50¢. Wheat—Not very active. Receipts 21 car loads and 130 sacks. Sales 400 bushels spring at $2 90, and 1 car do at same figures.

FEED—Sales 5 tons middlings, $1 80@1 90; bran—sales 2 tons, from store, 80@85c.

FLOUR—The market remains unchanged with a fair local demand. The receipts by river and rail reached 3,075 barrels. The stock on hand is not large, whilst holders are not disposed at present to make further concessions in order to effect sales. The selling rates from store are: Winter Wheat, $14 50@15 75@16 00 Spring wheat, $12 25@12 50 per barrel.

## Cincinnati Markets.

November 20.—Coal—The market has been steady, with a fair demand at 12¢ for Pittsburgh, and 8½c for Ohio river. At retail, rates are steady at 15@15c for Pittsburgh, and 10@12c for Ohio river.

Grease—The market has been very dull, but prices are about the same as reported in our last. We quote brown at 3@3½c; yellow at 3@3½c, and white at 19 @20c.

Hemp—The demand is light, but stocks are not heavy, and prices remain steady. We quote good to prime unfermented Kentucky at $260@300 ¥ ton, and dressed at 6c a pound.

Oil—The market for Linseed has been quite dull. Small sales were made at the close at $1 46@1 42, but concessions would have to be made to effect larger sales. Lard has also been dull at $1 30 for extra, $1 45 for No. 1, and $1a1 75 for lower grades. Petroleum has been dull at 50@55c for refined, duty paid.

Provisions—The market has been depressed and in a declining condition throughout the week. Purchasers have evinced no interest in it, and, moving in no branch will they be required to pay York prices for all articles have fallen off. New mess pork is to be had at $21, but without buyers. Lard has dropped to 13@c for prime, in tierces, with sales at that, buyers refusing to bid for it at present. Bacon shoulders are not quotable above 12@c; sides at 16c, and clear at 17c. Green meats have fallen during the week 1@2c per pound. The weather is probably in part responsible for this, but there is a very apathetic feeling on the part of operators to hold over. Hams are also a drug to-day more than for a long time hitherto, shoulders being 1@2c lower, and sugar cured easier now for more than a week. Rams sold, delivered in good weather, at 16@17c, and are quoted at that. Sales of mess pork for December and January deliveries were made at $20.

Seed—The market rules quiet for clover, at $8 for prime samples. Holders are inclined to many instances, however, are indifferent about selling, anticipating higher prices. Timothy is also quiet, with a light demand. Flax is coming forward slowly, no pressure for it. Sales are light, but it would be difficult to dispose of round on the market to-day at $2.

Tallow—The market is dull at 11@12c for city, and 10@11c for country.

Tobacco—The market for leaf remains quiet, though we have no change to make in our quotations. The offerings are still chiefly of the lower grades, and the few sales of bright offered command full prices. Manufactured is dull but nominally unchanged.

Whisky has continued its downward course, and is to-day at 38c, but free has been hard to sell, and is not available at better than $1 31, though held at $2 36.

## Tobacco in Kentucky.

From returns published in the *Louisville Journal* it appears that a total of 61,667,300 pounds of Tobacco were raised in Kentucky during the past twelve months. Of this, 47,000 pounds were raised by free negroes. During the year 37,272 hogsheads were sold in Louisville. Averaging the weight of each hogshead at 1,400 pounds, it shows that there has been sold in that market 52,227,800 pounds, against 51,912,700 pounds sold in the State, of every one half of the entire product.

## FAMILY MARKET.

### LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 21, 1866.

Below will be found the prices of the leading articles, of a good quality. There are but few changes from the quotations given last week. The cold frosty nights are beginning to tell on vegetables, but there is still an abundant supply.

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat loaf, each | 10 | Graham Crackers, ¥ lb | 16 |
| Rye " | 10 | Dyspepsia " | 16 |
| Rosies, Crackers, ¥ lb | 16 | Cream " | 40 |
| Wine " | 16 | Graham Wafers, " | 16 |
| Soda " | 16 | Milk Biscuit, " | 17 |
| Oyster " | 15 | Ginger Snaps, " | 17 |
| Water " | 13 | Pilot Bread, " | 13 |
| Sugar " | 17 | Tea Cake and c | 25 |
| Aerated bread, per loaf | 10 | Almond Nuts " | 25 |
| | | Cold Water Grahams " | 13 |

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, Print, ¥ lb | 50 to 60 | Cheese, com'n Ohio, | 20 |
| " Prime Roll, | 55 | Eggs, new, ¥ doz | 35 to 45 |
| " Country | 50 to 55 | Hens & Chickens, ¥ doz | 3 00 |
| Crock butter | 35 | Cheese, Goshen | 25 |

FISH—FRESH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lake Salmon | 12 | White Bass | 12 |
| Rock Bass or Trout, ¥ lb | 15 | Lake Herring | 8 |
| White fish | 15 | Pike, ¥ lb | 15 |
| Blue Cat fish | 15 | Perch, ¥ lb | 15 |
| Suckers, ¥ lb | 10 | Salmon, ¥ lb | 20 |
| Cat fish, ¥ lb | 10 to 15 | Halibut, ¥ lb | 25 |

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cod, dry ¥ lb | 10 | Mackerel, No. 1, shore | |
| Haddock (smoked), ¥ lb | 25 | MARKET | 84 00 |
| Halibut (smoked) ¥ lb | 25 | Mackerel, No. 2 large | 3 25 |
| Burlington Herring ¥ doz | 50 | " No. 3 ¥ bbl | 10 |
| " each | 5 | Oysters, half can | 50 |
| Lobsters, 2½ ¥ cans, each | 50 | " can | 1 00 |
| Fresh Cove and spiced Oysters ¥ can, 1 lb | 20 | White Fish, ¥ lb | 12½ |
| " 2 lbs | 35 | Salmon (smoked) ¥ lb | 40 |
| | | Trout, ¥ lb | 12½ |
| | | Turtles, ¥ lb | 10 to 12 |
| | | Lobsters, (live,) ¥ lb | 25 |

FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Extra Family | $14 00 to 15 00 | Corn Starch, ¥ paper | 14 |
| Extra Family, in bags | 13 75 | Farina, ¥ lb | 25 |
| Fancy (best, ¥ bbl | 17 00 | Hominy, ¥ lb | 8 |
| Self rising, ¥ | 16 | Indian Meal, ¥ bush | 1 00 |
| 12 ¥ bag | 81 65 | Oatmeal, ¥ lb | 9 |
| | | Pearl Barley, ¥ lb | 8 |

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., DRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples ¥ lb | 20 | Prunes (eating) | 60 |
| Almonds, ¥ lb | 60 to 65 | Pecans, ¥ lb | 20 |
| Cocoa Nuts, each | 25 | Brazil Nuts | 40 |
| Raisins ¥ lb | 25 to 30 | Filberts | 30 |
| Peaches | 25 | Currants | 25 |
| English Walnuts | 30 | Dates | 40 |
| Peanuts ¥ qt | 20 | Figs | 30 to 40 |
| Dried Cherries, ¥ lb | 25 | Citrons, ¥ lb | 60 |
| Prunes (cooking) | 30 | | |

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples ¥ bbl, peck | 50 to 75 | Peaches, 3 lb cans | 60 |
| Lemons ¥ doz | 60 to 75 | Tomatoes 2½ lb can | 30 |
| Green corn, 2½ lb cans | 30 | Assorted jellies in tumblers | 35 |
| Strawberries, do do | 50 to 75 | Pickles, in jars | 30 to 40 |
| Blackberries, do do | 50 | Ketchup, ¥ bottle | 25 to 40 |
| Pears, do do | 30 | Salad oil, ¥ bottle | 62½ to 125 |
| Sardines, ¥ boxes | 20 | Sauces, do | 25 to 75 |
| Do ¥ do | 10 | Honey, strained | 25 |
| Honey, strained, ¥ lb | 25 | Honey, in do | 40 to 50 |
| Oranges ¥ doz | 15 to 25 | Cranberries, ¥ qt | 10 to 25 |

GROCERIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coffee, choice Rio ¥ | | Tea, Young Hyson | 1 50 to 2 00 |
| " Laguayra | 50 to 60 | " Imperial | 1 50 |
| Roast Rio ¥ lb | 45 | " Superior | 2 00 |
| Java | 60 to 65 | " Extra | 2 50 |
| Sugar, brown, ¥ lb | 12½ | Molasses, Cuba, ¥ gallon | 75 to 80 |
| " loaf | 15 to 16 | " Sugar House | 60 |
| " crushed and powdered | 18 to 19 | " Syrup | 1 00 |
| " maple | 20 | Salt, table ¥ bu | 2 50 |
| Molasses, Porto Rico | | Soap, resin ¥ lb | 6 to 8 |
| Cuba | 80 to 1 00 | Starch ¥ lb | 10 |
| Cuba | 1 00 to 1 20 | Macaroni | Bar |
| New Orleans | 1 00 to 1 50 | Tar ¥ bbl | 5 00 |
| Tea, Oolong | 1 00 to 1 50 | " American | 20 |
| " Hyson | 1 00 to 1 50 | Tapioca ¥ lb | 25 |
| " E. F | 1 50 to 1 75 | Syrups, Best | 1 50 |
| " Imperial | 1 50 to 1 75 | " Inferior | 1 25 |
| Chocolate ¥ lb | 60 to 70 | " do common | 1 00 |
| Soda, ¥ lb | 20 | | |

MEATS—FRESH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sirloin, ex. cut, ¥ lb | 25 | Legs of Mutton | 18 to 15 |
| Rib roast, do | 25 | Fore quarter | 8 to 10 |
| Round, do | 25 | Hind quarter | 12 to 15 |
| Round, ¥ lb | 15 to 20 | do do | 20 |
| Rib roast, ¥ lb | 20 to 25 | Veal Cutlet, ¥ lb | 25 to 30 |
| Cross rib | 15 | Stewing veal | 15 |
| Plate and Navel | 12½ | Liver pudding | 25 |
| Mutton, ¥ lb | 15 to 18 | Kidneys, each | 10 to 15 |
| Hearts, each | 15 to 20 | Tripe, each | 10 to 75 |
| Legs, ¥ lb | 20 to 25 | Pigs' Feet, each | 10 to 15 |
| Mutton chops | 15 to 20 | Hashes (sheep) each | 10 to 15 |
| Beef, ¥ lb | 15 to 20 | Calves' Heads, each | 25 |

MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dried Beef ¥ lb | 20 | Tongues, smoked | |
| Breakfast bacon | 25 | Sausages, ¥ lb | 20 |
| Ham | 25 to 28 | Bologna | 25 to 30 |
| Shoulders | 18 to 20 | Bologna, large | 30 to 40 |
| Sides, clear | 18 to 25 | Corned Beef | 20 to 30 |
| Corned Beef | 15 to 20 | Pickled Ham, ¥ lb | 30 to 35 |
| Hogshead cheese, ¥ lb | 20 | | |

POULTRY AND GAME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Geese, each | 75 to 1 00 | Spring Chickens, ¥ pair | 50 to 75 |
| Dressed Chickens, ¥ pair | 75 to 1 25 | Turkeys, each | 1 50 to 2 00 |
| Ducks, ¥ pair | 75 to 1 00 | Dressed Ducks, ¥ pair | 1 00 to 1 75 |
| Quail, ¥ pair | 1 25 | Pigeons, ¥ pair | 25 to 50 |
| Wild Ducks, ¥ pair | 75 to 1 25 | Rabbits, ¥ pair | 10 to 50 |

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cinnamon ¥ lb | 60 | Mace, ¥ lb | 2 00 |
| Allspice, ¥ lb | 60 | Cloves, ¥ lb | 2 00 |
| Ginger, ¥ lb | 60 | Nutmegs, ¥ lb | 2 00 |
| Cloves, ¥ lb | 80 | Mustard, ¥ lb | 40 |
| Pepper, ¥ lb | 50 | Jamaica Ginger, ¥ lb | 75 |

SUNDRIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coal, Pittsburgh | 12 to 13 | Apple butter ¥ qt | 30 to 35 |
| Brooms, each | 75 | Canton ginger, ¥ jar | 4 00 |
| Baking Powders, ¥ box | 30 to 50 | Preserved ginger, ¥ jar | 4 00 |
| Do ¥ can | 50 | Bear's Lard in Rendered | 16 |
| Burnett's Extract, ¥ bottle | 50 | Bed Cords (Manilla), each | 70 |
| Concentrated Lye ¥ box | 80 to 90 | Bed Cords (Hemp), each | 70 |
| Do ¥ can | 25 | Wheelbarrows, each | 5 00 |
| Babbitt's Washing Powder ¥ box | 50 | Wheelbarrows, Grass, each | 7 00 |
| Milk, ¥ qt | 12 | Sour Krout, ¥ gallon | 25 |
| Potash, 6 lbs each | 50 | Mineral Kaolin, ¥ lb | 10 |
| Take, each | 10 to 12½ | Vinegar, ¥ gallon | 25 to 30 |
| Coal oil, ¥ gallon | 75 | Cider, per gallon | 25 |

VEGETABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Horse radish, ¥ root | 8 to 12 | Soup Beans, ¥ quart | 5 to 15 |
| Lettuce, ¥ head | 3 to 5 | Potatoes, ¥ bushel | 1 75 |
| Onions, ¥ peck | 25 | " ¥ peck | 20 |
| Parsnips, ¥ bunch | 5 | Cabbage, ¥ head | 5 to 15 |
| Beets, ¥ peck | 25 to 30 | Cauliflowers, ¥ head | 10 to 15 |
| Carrots ¥ bunch | 5 | Chives, ¥ bunch | 5 to 10 |
| Celery, 3 stalks, each | 10 to 15 | Cabbage Turnips, ¥ doz | 10 to 15 |
| Huckleberries ¥ qt | 20 | New Corn ¥ dozen | 15 |
| Tomatoes ¥ lb | 10 | Vegetable Oysters, ¥ bunch | 5 to 10 |
| Sweet Potatoes ¥ qt | 10 | Radishes, ¥ bunch | 5 |
| Turnips ¥ half peck | 15 | Cranberries ¥ quart | 10 to 25 |
| Turnips ¥ half peck | 15 | Celery per head | 5 to 10 |
| Beets, ¥ qt, peck | 10 | Green Pepper, ¥ doz | 10 |

FARM AT RETAIL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hay, ¥ cwt | $6 50 | Shocks, cut, ¥ cwt | $ 50 |
| Straw, ¥ cwt | 3 00 | Fodder, ¥ cwt | 2 00 |
| Corn, shelled, $1 00 to 1 10 | | Seconds, ¥ cwt | 2 00 |
| Oil Meal, ¥ bush | 1 25 | | |

## PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 22, 1866.

Business yesterday was moderately active. Holders, however, had to submit to concessions on buyers' prices, before buyers were disposed to take hold. The figures for both descriptions appear low, but lower rates were declined yesterday, but how long they will remain we have no means of ascertaining. The receipts of Crude since our last were 10 611 barrels. The sales were even 9,000 barrels of the raw material, as follows: 1,000 barrels, 100 gravity, 38c. 500 do barrels returned, 39c. 4,500 barrels, bulk, to a large refiner, gravity to range from 42 to 46, at 39@39½c. Wallace & Wyckoff, 1,000 barrels, 42 gravity, West Virginia oil, in bulk, or barrels returned, at 40½c.

REFINED OIL—Prices gave way yesterday, buyers having things their own way. We note sales to the extent of 4,000 barrels as follows—500 barrels, bonded. Philadelphia delivery the next 20 days, sellers' option, 33c; sales 3,000 barrels, Philadelphia delivery next 20 days, sellers' option, 32½c. These are the lowest figures yet reported.

**Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.**

| | bbls. | | bbls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lockhart & Frew | 200 | D. Bushnell | 900 |
| No Swayne | 120 | Fisher | 490 |
| H. D. | 1,000 | do M. Edgerton | 1,700 |
| Total | | | 19,611 |

**Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.**

Clark & Sommer, 60 bbls refined, Phila.
Lockhart & Frew, 338 bbls refined Philad'a.
Penn'a Oil Comp'ny, 551 bbls refined, Phila.
T. K. Kirkpatrick & Co., 27 bbls refined, Phila.
Mercantile & Ref. Co. 87 bbls refined Phila.
Peters, Caruthers & Co. 154 bbls refined Phila.
Clark & Co. 154 bbls refined, Phila.
W. H. Byrne, 51 bbls crude, Phila.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Mail advices of Tuesday afternoon report the New York market still continuing quiet, jobbers are making all possible effort to attract attention and to discover at what prices buyers will enter the market for goods. But, as yet, prices at which goods are sold are not to do indication already, will be given to-day, on the next. Each day, according to the *Commercial Advertiser*, sees a slight further reduction in prices and there seems no wide a difference between the views of buyers and sellers as to make it possible to do anything, and there are renewed demands for further concessions. The only activity is in the items which the trade practices upon one another in "coming under" in prices.

The reduction of half a cent was made on brown sheetings and shirtings Monday afternoon, but with no perceptible effect on the demand.

Standards are now sold at 30c, in small lots, while large lots could be purchased much lower.

Fine bed sheetings and shirtings have been relatively better than brown goods, and the decline upon some makes have been quite heavy. The prices of 4-4 bleached goods are unaltered.

The manufacturers are talking of running on half time to reduce the stocks now produced on, which is liable with the present light demand and general extravagant stocks to accumulate.

The Providence *Journal* thus reports the Print Cloth Market for the week ending November 17: "The sales by the sales: 8,500 pieces 64x64, 12c; 5 000 do, 64x64, private terms; 6,000 do, 60x64, 11½; 3 000 do, 60x60, 10½c; 2,000 do, 56x60, 10c."

In Prints there is no further change to notice. The stocks are quite large at this time, notwithstanding many mills have been turned upon light work.

The woollen goods market is from 5@10c higher all to all makes since the flurry noticed last week. Nominally Gingham remain rigid and firm.

Flannels and Blankets are in light request. Other woolen goods are not called for, and with the large stocks on hand, manufacturers are somewhat anxious to dispose of goods, and large lines could be purchased very cheap.

There is a light business in goods which are wanted for manufacture into ready made clothing.

FOREIGN GOODS.

Some leading styles of plain and fancy dress fabrics are called for quite steadily, but with the still mild weather there is less trade among consumers than during previous years.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

The receipts of cattle during the week were, at the Brighton pens, 715 head and at the Union Stock Yards 700 head. The market was in the declining state, drovers heid offbringing cattle in, and the receipts were quite light and the demand limited. At the Brighton pens on Monday, the market opened with about 400 head in the pens.

Hogs—Packers do not yet open the season's business with any spirit. The receipts, however, have been quite light, and prices kept Without fluctuating much. The weather has made it nearly impossible to slaughter with safety, and packers will not buy long they can help it. There is no change to extra. The sales on Monday took nearly all in the yards. There is no doubt but what the packers were mostly by the slaughtering men, who take little interest in saving and killing. The market closes at the same figures. Receipts are regarded as more than nominal.

COVINGTON, KY.

Cattle—The supply has been moderate, amounting to 635 head during the week. The number shipped to New York, exclusive of the receipts for that market, was 760 head. The demand has been about equal to the supply, at the following figures, which do not vary materially from last week's quotations, viz: shipping 3 to 3½c; fair to good 2½@3c; do grades, 2@2½c; butchers' stuff, 2@2½c; second quality do, 1½@2c; third quality, 1@1½c.

Hogs—Total receipts during the week ending at noon Monday were 7,295 head. The market since our last report has been moderately active, drovers selling generally immediately upon the arrival of their stock, seeming to fear a still further decline. There is but little confidence exhibited on the part of either feeders or drovers in the stability of prices. During the past week we have 7,295 head against 9,000 head. Most packers, both to-day, owing to the unfavorable weather, and consequent delay, the market opened dull, and $7 is the highest price asked, and sales of good Hogs are made at $6 75@6 90. Nothing slaughtered since our last report, 560 head.

## Corn in the Country.

Early in the Autumn after the severe frosts telegrams seemed to indicate that the damage therefrom was comparatively slight. The Chicago *Republican* says the extent of injury to the farming interest was not clearly seen by our dispatches were based, were necessarily hasty and somewhat superficial, and the improvements resulting were based upon theories, confirmed by experience, concerning the effect of checking the growth of stalk and concentrating the juices of the plant in the development and maturity of the kernel.

Had the Autumn after the frosts been a dry one, the estimate would have been confirmed; but the fall of rain has been considerable and no saccharine secretions have resulted. Not until they began to dry up and harden do they find that the weight of the stalks and the amount of the crop had been greatly reduced.

We have met and talked with farmers representing nearly the entire corn region affected by frost, and the uniform testimony is that the crop has depreciated fifty per cent since its value. If not the aggregate amount, is so depreciated. Development ceased with the coming of frost. Had the corn been cut up prior to the frost, when in the growing state, and shocked, the result would have been different even with the succeeding heat. For then the juices in the stock would have been eliminated. But there was not soon enough afterwards to do work which must needs be done in order to give substance to the kernel. Such is the testimony of the farmers.

## IMPORTS BY RIVER.

**Parkersburg.**

Per Steamer Star, Grey Eagle.—Bricker & Co. 25 sacks junk; Pittsburgh Paper Stock Company, 26 bundles printing paper; Wm Flacus & Co. 1 bbl leather; Jno Hinson, 1 bbl do; Jno S Miller, 25 bbls oil; J J Bender, 1 bbl rum; bark; E Heatherington, 1 bbl do; Jno Robinson, 1 bbl tobacco, 6 boxes do; J St Sickes, 1 bbl tobacco, 2 cases do; H Haggerty & Co. 1 bbl do; Wright, Harper & Schryer, 10 boxes ink; Head & Metzger, 3 bbls flax seed, 4 boxes glassw'e, 3 bbls sundries; 2 do do; 2 do pipes; Anglicot, 172 oil barrels; White & Haggerty, 14 bundles hoops; Hitchtmen, oil refining Company, 100 barrels; S T Kennedy & Bro, 113 flour barrels; Cook, Ross & Co, 25 dozen brooms; T C Jenkins, 2 bbls butter, 2 do eggs; J Huck, 7 bbls sorghum, 2 packages market; G Schindler, 3 bbls sorghum; L H Voigt & Co, 3 bbls molasses; R C Loomis, 2 tons pig iron; Hadley & Rickenhouse, 7 bbls whisky; W P Logan, 50 barrels fishmeal oil; Mason, Myers & Moore, 50 do do; John Herbert, 34 bbls potatoes; Masters, 40 packages merchandise; John Haynes, 6 bundles green hides; James Green, 151 sacks barley; Mrs Murphy, 32 sacks corn, 1 skin and 1 basket eggs.


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## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 21, 1866.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Firm at an advance of 2@3c, closing at $2 07@2 10 for No. 1, and $1 81 for No. 2.

CORN—Steady at a decline of 1@1½c, closing at 83c for No. 1, and 74@76c for No. 2.

OATS—Firm at an advance of 1½c, sales at 36½@37c for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Dull; sales of Mess Pork at $21.

HOGS—Moderately active; sales at $6@6 soafor common to good.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

## New York Finance and Trade

**Gold Closed at 139⅞.**

NEW YORK, November 21—9 P. M.

There was an active demand for money early in the day, and the market was firm at 6@7 per cent. on call. The stock brokers had to pay the higher rate in a great many cases, in fact the bulk of the new business was at 7 per cent. The market was easier towards the close, however, and could not be quoted over 6 per cent. The advance in the rate of interest will attract a large amount of capital to this point, and the supply of loanable funds will soon be greater than ever.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Fell off to 139¾, at the close, owing to several failures among the Bull operators. Carried up again more promptly this afternoon, and 2d3 per cent was paid for carrying it. There was a report on the street this afternoon that the Government had called upon the National Banks for $10,000,000. There is not the slightest truth in the rumor, as the calls from the Treasury Department has been quite moderate and uniform of late, and not as much as 4@5 millions per week. Any turbance in the money market. The Sub Treasury here is disbursing liberally on Treasury warrants and the currency soon gets back into circulation again.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was heavy and lower at the last open board, with an increasing pressure to sell generally. Ohio certificates, 28¾@29; Cumberland, 37@37½; Quicksilver, 16@16¼; Marlposa, 12@12½; do preferred, 27@28; Western Union Telegraph 46; Michigan Central, 107; New York Central, 134¼@134½; Erie, 78¼@78½; Reading, 97¾@98; Michigan Southern, 80@80½; Illinois Central, 124@124½; Pittsburgh, 86@86½; Rock Island, 105¾@106; Northwestern, 25@25½; do preferred, 72@72½; Fort Wayne, 106¼@106½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Were heavy and lower this afternoon. The following were the closing prices: 5-20coupon, 8c; 10-40's, 108½; 5-20's, 1862, 105½; do, 1864, 105½; do, 1865, 106½; July, 1865, 106½; registered, 10-40's, do coupons, 108½@; August, 7-30's, 106¾@; June 1867, July do, 103@104.

New York, November 21—Money more active and firmer, at 6@7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling exchange is heavy, and quiet, closing at 109½@110, a decline of 1@1½, and closing at 108½@109 for demand. Gold is lower, closing at 139¾@139⅞. Foreign exchange dull and lower. Freights to Liverpool firm and more active.

Stocks heavy; Rock Island, 104½; Illinois Central sold at 119; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86½; Northwestern, 25½; do preferred, 72½; Toledo, 81½; Fort Wayne, 106½; Indiana 5's, 85; Ohio 6's, 99¾; Ohio 5's, 93; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 35½; do preferred, 69½; Chicago and Alton, 107½; Marietta and Cincinnati 1st preferred, 97½; Cincinnati, 74½; Reading, 98; New York Central, 134½; Quicksilver, 15¾; Mariposa preferred, 27½; Pacific Mail, 194½; Central, 128½; Pittsburgh, 86¾; Northwestern, 25½; do preferred, 72½; Fort Wayne, 106½; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 80½; Illinois and Mississippi Certificates, 29½.

Money is easier; money article says: The money market shows a continued tendency toward dearness to-day. There are fewer transactions at 7 per cent., and 8 per cent. is the rate for a large proportion of the business. Capitalists are still withstanding the many bills have been turned upon light work.

The meantime there is no room for any relief to all makes since the flurry noticed last week.

Nominal on the basis of 8@8½ for call loans.

Discounts are not quoted over 6 per cent. for prime mercantile paper; but sales at 8@9 per cent. are also reported. Foreign exchange still